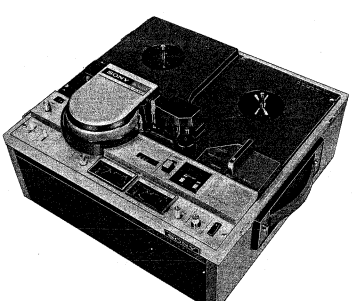
SONY®

SERVICE MANUAL

AV-3670CE

VIDEOCORDER



SONY CORPORATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1
GENERAL DESCRIPTION

1-1. INTRODUCTION

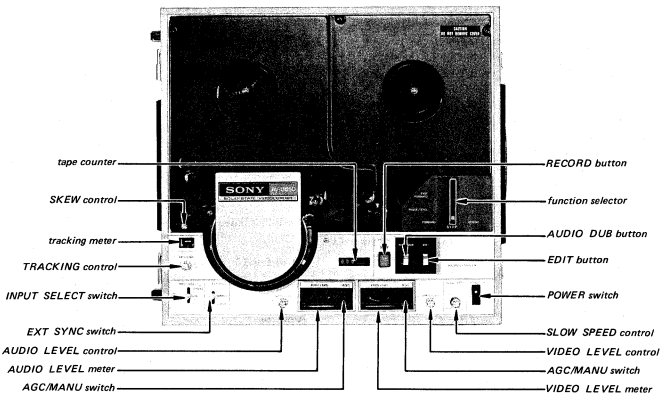
The SONY Model AV-3670CE is a video tape recorder based on CCIR TV standards and incorporates the following features.

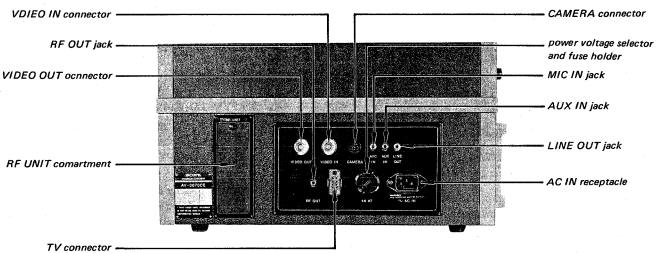
1. Audio and video recording levels can be controlled automatically or manually by the setting of the AGC/MANUAL switch. In the AGC position, the SONY-MATIC recording system assures perfect recording with very little effort. Audio and video level meters are provided for setting levels manually.
2. A capstan servo mechanism is employed for increased stability.
3. Resolution is more than 300 lines.
4. A still playback picture can be obtained by setting the Function Selector to PAUSE. Slow motion tape speed can be varied by turning the SLOW SPEED control.
5. New video and audio may be added or inserted into a previously-recorded tape in the playback mode. Editing is done electronically with the use of the capstan servo system.
6. A SKEW control adjusts tape tension in the playback mode. The tracking control regulates video-head tracking. The TRACKING meter indicates tracking condition.
7. With the use of a SONY RF Unit (available as an optional accessory) the recorded tape can be viewed on a conventional TV screen.

1-2. SPECIFICATIONS

Video recording system:	Rotary two-head helical scan fm recording.
Recording signal:	CCIR standards or equivalent
Video input:	0.5 – 2 V(p-p), 75 ohms, sync negative, unbalanced
Video output:	1.0 V(p-p), 75 ohms, sync negative, unbalanced
Resolution:	Better than 300 lines
Video signal-to-noise ratio:	Better than 40 dB
Audio input:	MIC –65 dB, 600 Ω, unbalanced AUX 0 dB, 100 kΩ, unbalanced TV –20 dB, 100 kΩ, unbalanced
Audio output:	0 dB, 10 kΩ, unbalanced
Frequency response:	80 – 10,000 Hz
Audio signal-to-noise ratio:	Better than 40 dB
Tape speed:	163.22 mm/s ±0.2%
Slow speed:	1/5 – 1/15 of normal speed
Wow and flutter:	Less than 0.2% RMS
Recording time:	More than 60 minutes with SONY V-62 Tape
Rewind and F. Forward time:	Within 7 minutes for SONY V-62 Tape
Ambient temperature:	0°C ∽ 40°C
Power requirements:	110, 120, 220 or 240 V ac ±10%, 50 Hz ±0.5%
Power consumption:	90 watts
Dimensions:	440 (W) x 236 (H) x 405 (D) mm (17-5/16"(W) x 9-5/16"(H) x 15-15/16"(D))
Weight:	19 kg (41 lb, 14 oz)
Accessories supplied:	Reel, RH-7 V Ac Power cord DK-37 . . . . . UK DK-39 . . . . . AEP SONY Video Tape, V-60E 8-pin plug SONY oil Head cleaner set Splicing tape Polishing cloth

1-3. EXTERNAL VIEWS





1-4. OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

1-4-1. RECORDING

1. Complete the connections between the Videocorder and associated equipment.
2. Thread a tape and set the tape counter to (000) by pushing the reset button.
3. Push the POWER switch to turn on the Videocorder and turn on the connected components.
4. Set the INPUT SELECT switch to the proper position according to the input signal applied.
5. Depress the RECORD button until it locks into position. The red Recording Lamp will light to indicate that the Videocorder is ready for recording.
6. Set the AGC/MANUAL switch to AGC. The AGC Lamp above the level meter will light in green. No adjustment of video and audio signal levels is required.

   Note: If manual level control is desired, set the AUDIO and/or VIDEO AGC/MANUAL switch to MANUAL and, while watching the level meters, set each level control. Adjust the audio recording level so that the needle of the level meter does not swing past the green zone on sound peaks. Adjust the video recording level so that the needle of the level meter centers in the blue region of the scale.

7. To start recording, hold the RECORD button down and turn the Function Selector to FORWARD.
8. When the recording is finished, set the Function Selector to STOP.
9. If the tape just recorded is to be played back at once, set the Function Selector first to REWIND and then to STOP when the tape counter returns to (000).

1-4-2. PLAYBACK

1. Connect the monitor to the Videocorder.
2. Thread a recorded tape onto the Videocorder.
3. Turn on the Videocorder and monitor.
4. Set the Function Selector to FORWARD. The AUDIO and VIDEO LEVEL meters will indicate the recorded signal levels.
5. Adjust the controls on the monitor to produce the best possible picture and sound. Refer to the instructions supplied with the monitor.
6. When the tape is finished, set the Function Selector to STOP.

1-4-3. SLOW AND STILL PLAYBACK

When it is desired to slow the playback picture for close examination, use the slow and still facilities. A stop-action picture is obtained by setting the Function Selector to PAUSE/STILL. For slow-motion, pull up the SLOW SPEED control and turn the knob to set the desired speed. The tape speed can be controlled from one-fifth to one-fifteenth normal playback speed. To obtain normal tape speed, press the SLOW SPEED control. The SLOW SPEED control knob is also released when the RECORD button or AUDIO DUB button is pressed.

1-4-4. ADJUSTMENTS OF PLAYBACK PICTURE

The AV-3670CE provides clean, stable pictures under normal operation. If, however, noise or picture distortion appears when playing a tape made on another AV-Series Videocorder, proceed with the tension and/or tracking adjustments.

1. *Tension Adjustment*

   Observe the playback picture on the monitor screen. Picture distortion in the upper part of the screen may be corrected by turning the SKEW control. This knob automatically returns to its center position when the RECORD button is pressed. Do not turn this knob while recording.

2. *Tracking Adjustment*

   Noise due to improper tracking in the playback picture may be corrected by turning the TRACKING control. Turn the TRACKING control while watching the TRACKING METER. Maximum deflection shows accurate tracking. For normal playback, turn the control fully counterclockwise to the FIXED position.

3. *Sync Select Switch*

   This switch is effective only when an external video source is connected to the VIDEO IN connector and the INPUT SELECT switch is set to LINE.
   In the NORMAL position, the playback video signal is locked to the external signal. In the DEFEAT position, the playback video signal is

locked to the ac power line frequency. When the playback picture is unstable or noisy, hold the switch down (DEFEAT position) to confirm whether or not the playback signal is influenced by the external video source. If picture distortion disappears with the switch in the DEFEAT position, disconnect the external video source from the VIDEO IN connector to lock the playback signal to the internal ac power line.

1-4-5. Playback On A Conventional TV Screen

The output signal of the Videocorder is converted to an ordinary TV (RF) signal when the RF unit (available as an optional accessory) is installed. The RF signal is fed to the antenna terminals of the TV set through the Antenna Selector supplied with the RF Unit. RF Units are available for either VHF Channel 3 (RFU-53CE) or UHF Channel 50 – 54 (RFU-50CEU, RFU-50UB), whichever is inacitve in your area.

1. To remove the lid of the RF Unit compartment, pull out the knob. Insert the RF Unit into the compartment and connect the Videocorder, RF Unit, and TV set. Plug the cord from the Antenna Selector into the RF OUT jack on the Videocorder.
2. Set the ANT/VTR switch on the Antenna Selector to VTR.

   Note: When the Videocorder is not in use, the TV set may be operated as a normal television receiver by setting the ANT/VTR switch to the ANT position and connecting the 300-ohm external antenna to the antenna terminals of the Antenna Selector.

3. Set the TV channel selector to the channel to which the RF Unit is set.
4. Set the Videocorder to the playback mode.
5. Adjust the fine tuning knob on the TV set to obtain the best possible picture.

   Note: When the RF Unit is not installed, no output signal is available from the RF OUT jack.

1-4-6. Editing Tape

When it is desired to add or insert a new video into a prerecorded tape, proceed as follows.

1. Complete the connections of all equipment and set the INPUT SELECT switch.
2. Set the AGC/MANUAL switch to AGC or MANUAL.
3. Set the Videocorder to playback and locate that part of the tape to be edited.
4. About 2 or 3 seconds before recording is to begin, press the EDIT button. To start the new recording, press the RECORD button the record lamp will light.
5. When the edit is finished, set the Function Selector to STOP.
6. When new video is inserted, press the EDIT button also after the edit is finished and after 2 to 3 seconds, set the Function Selector to STOP. Refer to the operating instructions for further details.

1-4-7. Dubbing Audio

If it is desired to insert (dub) new sound onto a previously-recorded tape, use the following procedure. Audio is dubbed with the Videocorder in the playback mode.

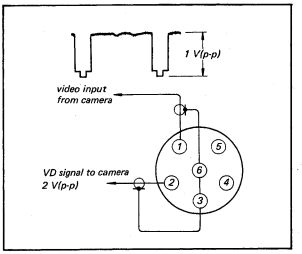
1. Connect a sound source to the proper Videocorder input; a microphone to MIC IN, or tape recorder, record player, radio, etc. to AUX IN.

   Note: The AUX IN jack is disabled when a microphone is connected.

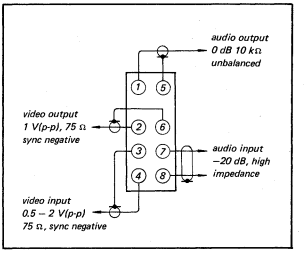
2. Set the INPUT SELECT switch to CAMERA or LINE.
3. Adjust the audio recording level.
4. Play back the prerecorded tape and when the desired position for dubbing sound is reached, press the EDIT button. Then press the AUDIO DUB button firmly. Sound dubbing starts when the AUDIO DUB button is locked into place. (The EDIT button will pop up when the AUDIO DUB button locks into place).
5. When dubbing is finished, set the Function Selector to STOP.

1-5. PIN CONNECTIONS

6 pin camera connector



8 pin TV connector



SECTION 2
CIRCUIT DESCRIPTION

Refer to the block diagram on page 2-13 and the schematic diagram in Section 9.

2-1. VIDEO CIRCUITS

Video information is recorded on the tape in the form of a frequency-modulated carrier. The video circuits on the V1 and V3 Boards process the video signal during record and playback operations.

In the record mode the video input is supplied to the V3 Board, where it is gain-controlled (automatically or manually), clamped, pre-emphasized, white-clipped, dark-clipped, fm modulated, and supplied to the record amplifier.

The video output signal from the record amplifier is supplied to the video heads through the slip rings and is recorded on the tape.

In the playback mode the recorded signals from the rotary heads are fed to the playback preamplifier on the V3 Board. The amplified video outputs are mixed together and these continuous fm signals are fed to the V1 Board.

The circuits located on the V1 Board include a limiter, differentiator, rectifier and demodulator. The video output from the V1 Board is a reproduction of the original video signal.

Video Input

PIN 4 of the TV (8-pin) jack for TV recording.
PIN 1 of the CAMERA (6-pin) jack for camera recording.
UHF connector for LINE (auxiliary) video input.

Video Amplifiers and AGC – Q201 to Q204

The incoming video signal is supplied to the first video amplifier Q202 through a pre-emphasis circuit consisting of R201 and C201. The input signal level for Q202 is controlled by AGC amplifier Q201 (FET), or R008 in the manual mode. Q202 and Q203 amplify the video signal and feed it to Q204. A sample of the video signal at the emitter of Q204 is fed to the peak detector consisting of D201, and D202. The output of the rectifier is a positive dc voltage that is proportional to the peak white component of the video signal. This dc voltage controls the conduction of AGC amplifier Q201 and this controls the amount of input signal to Q202. R201 and C201 accomplish pre-emphasis so that the AGC circuit is effective for high frequency signals.

Low Pass Filter – L201, L202, C212

The low-pass filter rejects the video signals at the high end of the band, such as the 4.43 MHz colour subcarrier and the 5.5 MHz audio i-f signal.

Deviation Setting and Clamp – Q205, R221, D203, R228

The output of the low pass filter is supplied to Q205 through R221.

R221 sets the video signal level to Q205 so that the following fm modulator produces an fm signal of 1.4 MHz deviation, from 3.8 MHz to 5.2 MHz.
D203 clamps the sync tip of the composite video signal to the reference voltage picked off at the arm of R228. This reference voltage sets the sync tip (or no-signal) frequency of the fm modulator. R228 is set to establish the sync tip carrier frequency of 3.8 MHz.

Pre-emphasis and amplifiers – Q207, Q219, R231 Q232, C217

The dc clamped video signal is applied through Q207 to the pre-emphasis circuit consisting of R231, R232, and C217 to improve the signal-to-noise ratio of the video information, and then to grounded-base amplifier Q219. Base-bias voltage for Q219 is supplied from the arm of R228.

White Clipper, Dark Clipper, and Mod. Driver – Q208, D204, R237, D205, R238

The pre-emphasized video signal contains overshoot in both the positive and negative directions. D204 limits the maximum positive signal (white peaks) of Q219 to the voltage picked off at the arm of R237. D205 clips negative spikes. Video from D204 is fed to the modulator through modulator driver Q208.

Modulator – Q209, Q210

The modulator is a free-running symmetrical multivibrator. Frequency control is achieved by returning both bases to the low-impedance source of modulating voltage–the emitter of Q208–through R241. Frequency varies from the tip-of-sync value of 3.8 MHz to a maximum 5.2 MHz for peak white signals. R248 and C251 are adjusted to obtain a symmetrical output waveform (equal pulse durations and slopes for each half cycle). Waveform symmetry is important as it determines the extent to which carrier energy can be removed from the demodulated signal. The push-pull modulator output is converted to a single-ended feed by T201.

Record Amplifiers – Q211, Q212, Q213, Q215, Q216

The fm signals from the modulator is applied to record amplifiers Q212/213 and Q215/216 via buffer Q211 and RF gate Q1005 on the RS Board. Q213 and Q216 dirve the video heads through dirver transformers T202 and T203. The record amplifiers

operate in the Record mode only, as B+ is switched off in all other modes. R260 and R269 adjust the recording current applied to the video heads for optimum recording level.

Over Record Current Circuit –Q214, Q217, Q218

When the EDIT button is pressed, +28 V is applied to the bases of Q214 and Q217 turning them on, which shorts record amplifier emitter resistors R267 and R276 and boosts record current 40~75%. Since the erase head is not energized, a double recording results during the 2 to 4 second interval between actuation of EDIT and RECORD buttons and a herringbone interference pattern may be seen on the screen. When the RECORD button is pressed, +28 V is removed from the switching transistors, but the charge on C236 keeps the switchers "on" an additional 2 to 4 seconds.

Edit Mode, +B and RF Signal Gate Circuit – RS Board

The switching from playback amplifier to the record amplifier when the edit mode CUT-IN is performed, is made by selecting the B+ power to be supplied either to the playback amplifier or record amplifier. The RF signal is also gated in the instance of CUT-IN initiation starting when the B+ is applied to the record amplifier until the record amplifier reaches to the full operating conditions.

A long as the VTR is in playback mode, the PB +28 V is applied to Q1001 base to turn on Q1001 that turns off the B+ power switchers Q1002 and Q1003 so that B+ power is not supplied to the record amplifier. The RF gate circuit Q1005 is also closed by not supplying bias to Q1005.

When the CUT-IN is attempted by setting the REC/PB switch S201-8 to the record position, the bias to Q1001 is turned off that turns on Q1002 and Q1003 so that the B+ power is supplied to the record amplifier. Q1004 is the gate drive circuit. When Q1003 is turned on to supply B+ power, the C1002 charging current turns on Q1004 to delay the RF gate Q1005 operation. This circuit operates in the same manner in the normal record mode, too.

Video Heads

A slip-ring and brush assembly couples recording current to Video Heads A and B. The Video Heads supply signals during playback operations. The angle between the heads is 180° ± 20". Video Heads are type H 01-12.

Playback Amplifiers –Q220, Q222, Q223, Q225

Outputs from the video heads are coupled through T204 and T205 (load ratio 1 : 1) to their respective playback amplifiers. The low-noise cascode amplifier Q220 (Q223, FETs) and Q222 (Q225) amplify the weak signals. A resonant circuit in the gate of Q220 (Q223), consisting of T204 (T205), R283 (R285), and C237 (C240), resonantes with the reactance of the head and increases the output from the head at the resonant frequency to provide high frequency compensation for head-to-tape characteristics.

Switchers and Mixer –Q221, Q224, Q226

The Channel A switching transistor, Q221, is employed in the source of Q220. Similarly, Channel B employs switching transistor Q224 in the source of Q223. The states of Q221 and Q224 are always opposite. For example, when Q221 is saturated, Q224 is cut off by the opposite-phase rectangular switching pulses from M405 (hybrid IC) on the SV4 Board. When Q221 is ON, the source of Q220 is shorted to ground, so that Q220 can amplify rf signals. Output from Head A is amplified by Q220 and Q222 and routed to the following playback amplifiers during positive excursions of the switching waveform. While output of Video Head A is gated, the output of Video Head B is blocked from the playback amplifiers. This is done as follows:

When Q224 is cut off (Q221 ON), the cascode amplifier of Channel B can not amplify Head B output because of the high impedance (L204) in the source of Q223. The conditions described above are reversed with each 180° rotation of the head drum by the signals from two 25 PG coils mounted on the scanner. Thus, the output of each head is alternately coupled to Q226 and combined into a continuous rf signal without any noise.

Equalizing Amplifiers –Q227, Q228

The rf signal from Q226 is amplified by Q227 and fed to the limiters through Q228. The collector circuit of Q227 contains a resonant circuit consisting of R293, L205, and C249 which provides playback equalization. L205 sets the resonant frequency to about 4 MHz for correct playback equalization. The rf output is fed to the V1 Board.

Limiter and Buffer IC301, Q301

The limiter stage eliminate amplitude fluctuations caused by variations in head-to-tape contact. Limiting is accomplished by IC301. R305 is adjusted for a correct operating point to produce a symmetrical limiter output waveform. Limiter output is fed to the demodulator via buffer Q301.

Demodulator – D311, D312, Q310, LPF

The input to the demodulator is differentiated by R310 and the primary winding of T301. The push-pull output of T301 is applied to a frequency doubler consisting of a pair of pulse detectors Q302 and Q303. They conduct on alternate half cycles to produce two positive output pulses per input cycle. Thus, carrier frequency is effectively doubled and placed outside the video passband. By integrating the pulse output in the low-pass filter. A video output is obtained that is proportional to pulse frequency. R315 is set to balance the pulse output of the frequency doubler.

Video Amplifiers – Q302, Q305

Video output from the low-pass filter is amplified by Q304 and Q305 and then supplied to the noise eliminator. The collector circuit of Q304 contains a de-emphasis circuit consisting of R323, C317 which reduce high-frequency gain to provide de-emphasis.

Noise Eliminator – Q308 – Q312, D303, D304

The demodulator output signal is supplied to the input of the noise eliminator where it is separated by high-pass and low-pass filters into high-frequency and low-frequency components. Separated low-frequency components are supplied to a mixer circuit through buffer Q308. Separated high-frequency components are amplified and supplied to a diode slicer circuit. The slicer circuit consists of two back-to-back diodes connected in parallel and removes all noise lower in amplitude than the diode conduction level. The slicer output is supplied to the mixer circuit where low-frequency components and high-frequency components less noise are mixed to reproduce the original video signal without the noise. Fig. 2-1 shows the noise eliminator circuit block diagram.

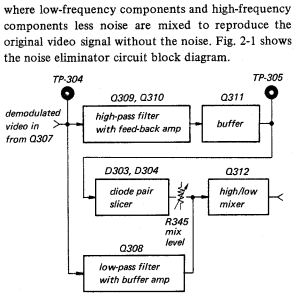


Fig. 2-1. Noise eliminator circuit diagram

Video Output – Q313 – Q315

Video output from the noise eliminator is supplied to the video output stage (Q314, Q315). Q314, Q315 consist of shunt-regulated, single-ended push-pull amplifier that distribute the video output signal.

Slow Mode Pulse Amp and Mixer – M301, Q306 Q316

B+ to this circuit is applied only in the Slow mode. M301 is a monostable multivibrator triggered by 25 PG pulses A and B to produce a 50 Hz rectangular pulse. Q316 amplifies the pulse and feeds it to Q306 where it is inserted into the video signal in place of vertical sync. This greatly increases vertical stability in the Slow mode that would otherwise be upset by gurad-band noise. R377 adjusts the time constant of the multivibrator to position the 50 PG pulse on the front porch of vertical sync.

Video Meter Driver – Q319

Q319 supplies the demodulated video signal to detector diodes D321 and D322 which drive the level meter.

Tracking Meter Driver – Q317, Q318

A sample of the playback rf signal is supplied to buffer Q317, amplified by Q318. The output of Q318 is fed to peak recitfier D308 and D309, the output of which drives the tracking meter.

2-2. SERVO CIRCUIT

The AV-3670CE contains both drum-servo and capstan-servo circuits. The drum servo regulates the rotational phase and speed of the head drum. The capstan servo regulates tape speed by controlling the capstan rotation.

The block diagram of the servo system is shown in Fig. 2-2 and the waveforms in Fig. 2-9. In drum-servo operation, vertical sync separated from the video input is compared with the 25 PG signal and an error voltage is fed back to regulate the drum rotational phase and speed. In capstan-servo operation, the signal produced from the frequency generator (built into the dc motor) supplies a reference for a constant-speed servo. The capstan servo also has a phase servo in addition to the constant-speed servo. In phase servo operation, the output of the frequency generator is compared with the phase of vertical sync and an error voltage is fed back to the constant-speed servo in the record mode. In playback, control-signal output and 25 PG signals are compared in phase, and the error signal is fed back to the constant-speed servo.

	Record			Playback		
	Comp. signal	Refer. signal	Function	Comp. Signal	Refer. signal	Function
Drum servo	25 PG	VD	drum constant speed	25 PG	VD	drum constant speed
Capstan Phase servo	FG (1,000 Hz)	VD	constant capstan speed	CTL	25 PG	tracking servo
Capstan speed servo	FG (1,000 Hz)	dc voltage	constant capstan speed	FG (1,000 Hz)	dc voltage	constant capstan speed

VD: Vertical drive signal derived from separated sync

Table 2–1

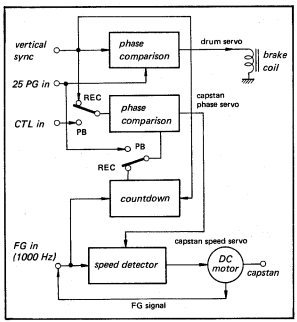


Fig. 2-2. Servo system block diagram

2-2-1. Drum Servo (SV2 Board)

The phase of separated vertical sync and the phase of the 25 PG signal are compared. The error voltage is amplified and fed to the brake coil in order to control head drum rotational speed. Refer to the block diagram Fig. 2-3 and waveforms in Fig. 2-4.

Stage/Conttol	*Function*
Sync separator Q101	This is a conventioanl sync separator to separate sync from the input video singal.
Low pass filter R106～R108 C103～C105	Removes horizontal-sync signal so that only vertical sync appears at the output.
Pulse amp Q105	Vertical sync is supplied to Q105 through C111. When vertical sync is not supplied during playback, a pulse formed from the ac

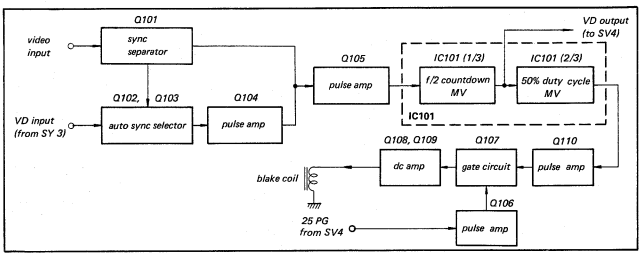


Fig. 2-3. Drum servo block diagram

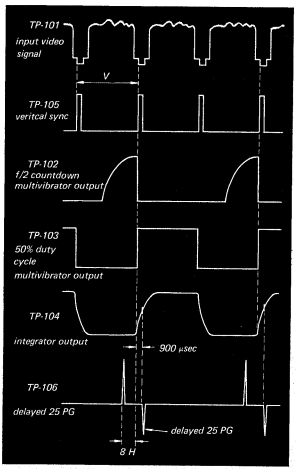


Fig. 2-4. Drum servo signal phase relations

Stage/Control	*Function*
	source is supplied to Q105 through C110. The vertical sync or line-drived pulses trigger the monostable multivibrator IC101.
Buffer and detector Q102, D103, D104	Detects presence of the sync signal at the sync separator. The d-c level is supplied to the base of the transistor Q103 when vertical sync is present (only when the video input is supplied).
Auto sync selector Q103	Q103 is ON as long as the video input is supplied and then, a 50 Hz pulse formed from the ac source is grounded through Q103 collector-emitter. Conversely when the video input is not supplied, Q103 is OFF. The 50 Hz pulse is then supplied to Q105 through Q104.

Stage/Control	*Function*
f/2 countdown multivibrator IC101 (1/3)	50 Hz separated sync is counted down to a 25 Hz rectangular pulse. The output signal is supplied to IC101 (2/3), and to the capstan servo on the SV4 Board.
Multivibrator IC101 (2/3)	25 Hz output signal triggers IC101 (2/3) to produce a 50 : 50 duty-cycle rectangular pulse.
Pulse amplifier Q110	Output of the IC101 (2/3) is amplified and supplied to integrator.
Integrator R132, C120, C128	Output of the Q110 is integrated and supplied to the emitter circuit of gate Q107.
PG amplifier Q106	The delayed 25 PG pulse is amplified by Q106 and supplied to the base circuit of gate Q107.
Gate Q107	The integrated waveshape at the emitter of Q107 is gated by the delayed 25 PG at the base. The output is obtained at the collector of Q107.
Dc amplifier Q108, Q109	The output signal containing the error voltage is amplified and supplied to the brake coil of the head drum. C124 is the hold capacitor.

2-2-2. Capstan Servo (SV4 and SV5 Board)

An independent capstan motor is used for tape transport in the capstan servo loop. A dc motor is employed that has a built-in frequency generator with 30 Hz output per single revolution. The normal speed of the capstan rotation is 33.3 rps so that the generator produces 1000 Hz.

Capstan Speed Servo (SV5 Board)

The block diagram of the capstan speed servo is shown in Fig. 2-4 (b) and the schematic diagram in Fig. 2-5. The frequency generator output (1000 Hz sine-wave) is amplitude limited to shape the signal into a rectangular pulse, that is then transformed into sawtooth. It is sliced by a reference dc level that produces rectangular pulse. When the capstan motor speed is changed, the width of the rectangular pulse is changed in inverse proportion. The rectangular pulse is transformed into the sawtooth wave,which is sliced by

the error signal of the capstan phase servo circuit. The sliced output is amplified by a power amplifier in order to drive the dc motor.

Stage/Control	*Function*
IC701, CX-032B	SONY integrated circuit type CX-032B is used in both audio and video tape recorders.
Limiter Q1, Q2	Shapes the frequency generator output sine-wave signal from the capstan motor to rectangular pulses.
Pulse amplifier Q3 – Q5	Amplifiers the limiter output and feeds it to the following differentiator and, at the same time, to the capstan phase servo Q408 on the SV4 Board as the gate pulse.
Differentiator C704	Generator output is differentiated by C704 and the base resistance of Q6 (1 kΩ) to form a spike waveform.
Sawtooth wave generator Q6, C705	The sawtooth wave is generated by charging and discharging C705. During the "off" period of Q6, C705 is charged by the B+ supply. The pulse input turns on Q6 to discharge C705 and develop the sawtooth wave synchronized to the frequency generator signal.
Slicer Q7, Q8	Q7 and Q8 form a differential amplifier. A constant voltage of about 2 V is fed to the base of Q8 while the sawtooth wave is fed to Q7 base so that the sawtooth wave is sliced at a reference dc level set by Q8.
Peak amplifier Q9 – Q11	The slicer circuit output is shaped into a rectangular pulse by a saturation amplifier. Here, the rectangular pulse is obtained, the width of which is changed by the fluctuation of the capstan motor rotation.
Pulse width modulation circuit Q13, Q14, Q701, Q702	The rectangular pulse output of Q11 is again shaped into a sawtooth wave, and fed to the slicer circuit and then power amplifier stage. The rectangular pulse output is fed to point (A) in Fig. 2-6 so that an output sawtooth wave is obtained at point (B) by

Stage/Control	*Function*
	capacitor C702. The sawtooth wave is sliced by the differential amplifier consisting of Q13 and Q14 in the IC and Q701 and Q702 at the error voltage level of the phase servo circuit. Output of the slicer is supplied to the low-pass filter.
Low-pass filter R718, C716	Output of the pulse width modulator is filtered by R718 and C716 to convert the signal to DC component.
Motor dirve amplifier Q703, Q704	Amplifiers the low-pass filter output in order to dirve the dc capstan motor.
Capstan motor M002	This is a SONY type D721-F dc motor. Power voltage is 9 V, 350 mA current with a built-in

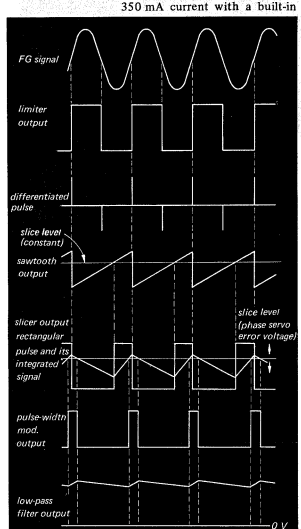


Fig. 2-4 (a). Capstan speed servo waveforms

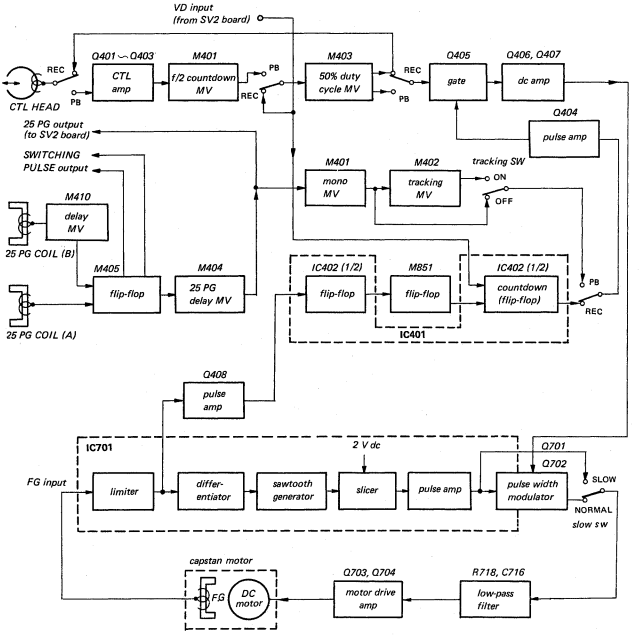


Fig. 2-4 (b). Capstan servo block diagram

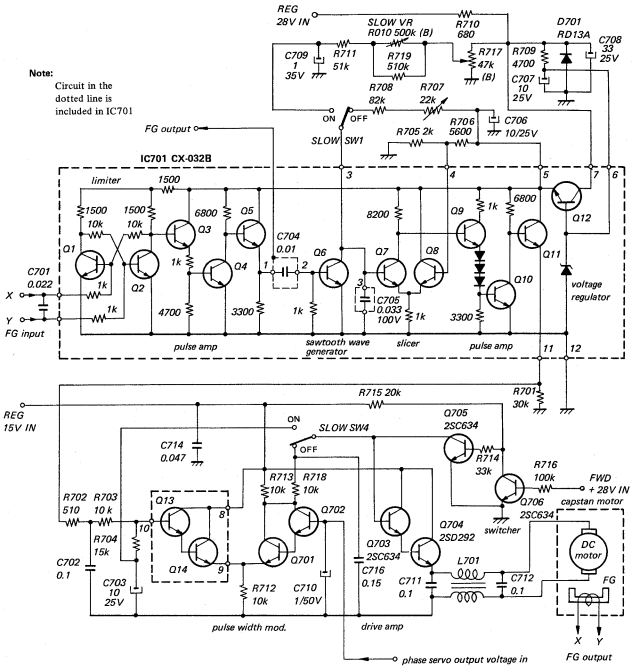
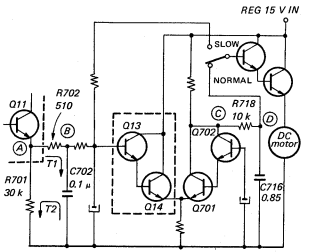


Fig. 2-5. Capstan speed servo schematic diagram



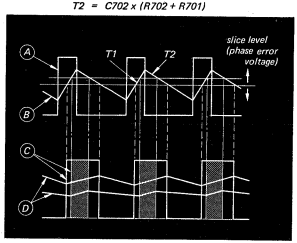


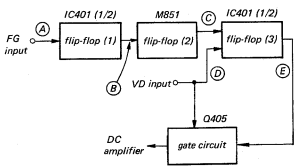
Fig. 2-6. DC Motor drive circuit

Stage/Control	*Function*
	frequency generator that supplies 30 Hz per single revolution, so that is produces 1000 Hz. Generator output is more than 10 V (p-p).
Regulator Q12 (in the IC)	Q12 is a conventional series regulator that provides +7 V dc for the integrated circuit.
Switcher Q705, Q706	The capstan motor contains a switching circuit so that it is powered only in the forward mode. When the function selector lever is in any mode other than FORWARD, Q705 conducts in order to ground the base of Q703 cutting off Q703 and Q704 to turn off power to the capstan motor. When the function selector is in the FORWARD position, 28 V power is fed to the base of Q706 to turn on Q706 and turn off Q705 to supply power to the dc motor.

Record Mode Capstan Phase Servo (SV4 Board)

The capstan phase servo functions in addition to the capstan speed servo in order to lock the capstan motor rotational phase (FG) signal to vertical drive to remove the tape speed variations.

Stage/Control	*Function*
50 % Duty Cycle multivibrator M403	M403 is triggered by the 25 Hz pulse that is counted down from 50 Hz by the drum servo. The output pulse can be obtained from Pins 2, and 3. The output pulse from Pin 3 is supplied to the integrator circuit and to the CTL head.
Integrator R440, C424, C455, C456	The rectangular pulse output from M403 is shaped into a sawtooth wave by the integrator and then supplied to the emitter of gate Q405.
Pulse amplifier Q408	The frequency-generator signal fed from Pin 1 of IC701 is amplified by Q408 and supplied to flip-flop IC401.
Countdown flip-flop IC401 (1/2), M851	IC type M-5946 contains four NAND circuits. Two NAND circuits comprise one flip-flop so that the IC houses a pair of flip-flops. With appropriate feedback connections, the 1000 Hz frequency-generator signal is counted down to 250 Hz by the two flip-flops.
Countdown flip-flop IC401 (1/2)	The 250 Hz signal is counted down to 25 Hz by this flip-flop with vertical drive signal as shown Fig. 2-7. The pulse width of the output signal is the servo error signal the output signal is differentiated so that the trailing edge is isolated and emploxed as the gate pulse.



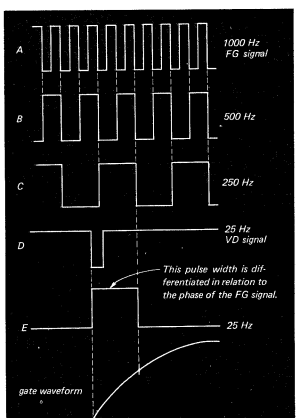


Fig. 2-7.

Stage/Control	*Function*
Pulse amplifier Q404	The 25 Hz frequency-generated signal is differentiated so that only the negative pulse is amplified and supplied to the following gate circuit as the gate pulse.
Gate Q405	The sawtooth wave fed to the emitter of Q405 is gated by the gate pulse fed to the base. The output signal is obtained from the collector and charges the hold capacitor C428.
DC amplifier Q406, Q407	Q406 and Q407 amplify the phase-servo dc output across C428 and supply it to the pulse-width modulator Q701 base of the capstan speed servo circuit on the SV5 Board. Durring the servo start-up period the phase-servo error voltage can be as low as zero. In order to prevent abnormal rotation of the capstan motor during this period, limiter D408 and D409 and zener diode D410 is inserted in the output circuit.
Switcher Q415	When the servo system is energized the phase servo starts up faster than the speed servo. In order to prevent malfunction of the speed servo at this time the switcher circuit delays the starting of the gate circuit.When the function selector is set in FORWARD position, the charging currents of C445 cause Q415 to conduct to turn off the gate circuit for two to three seconds.

Playback Phase Servo

The playback phase-servo obtains the error signal by comparing the 25 PG signal with playback CTL signal. The error signal is introduced into the capstan-speed servo in order to obtain correct video-head tracking.

Stage/Control	*Function*
25 PG delay multivibrator M401	It delays 25 PG pulse (B) until the 25 PG pulse (B) is positioned 180 degrees with regard to the 25 PG pulse (A) effectively on rotary head drum mechanism.
PG pulse former M405	The pulse from the PG coil and the delay multivibrator triggers the flip-flop (type CF-001) at Pins 1 and 4. A rectangular output pulse is obtained at Pin 2 and 3 in opposite polarity. Part of the output signal is routed to the demodulator circuit (V1 Board) to form the 50 PG that is inserted into the playback video signal in the slow motion mode. Part of output from Pin 3 is differentiated in order to trigger M404, the delay multivibrator.

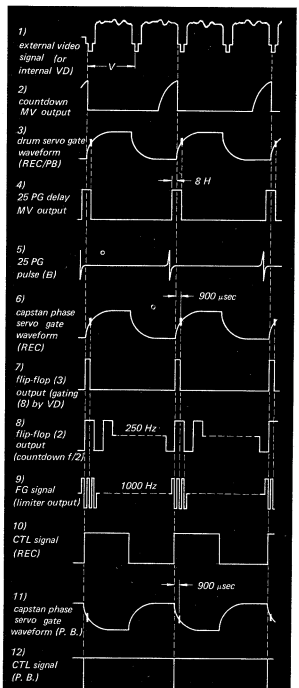


Fig. 2-8. Servo circuit waveforms

Stage/Control	*Function*
25 PG delay multivibrator M404	This is a monostable multivibrator used to delay the 25 PG pulse before feeding it to the playback phase servo and drum servo.
CTL amplifier Q401 – Q403	The playback CTL signal is amplified to trigger the monostable multivibrator M403.
50 % Duty Cycle multivibrator M403	M403 and the subsequent circuit functions the same in playback as it does in record. However a gate pulse gates the sawtooth wave on its trailing edge in the playback mode while it gates the leading edge in the record mode.
Tracking control circuit M401, M402	The tracking control circuit shifts the phase of the 25 PG signal electronically by using two multivibrator in order to compensate for differences in the physical displacement of the CTL head.

Slow Motion Playback

During slow-motion playback, the drum servo functions in the same manner as in normal playback. The capstan phase servo is disabled. The capstan speed servo is controlled by a variable resistor so that the tape speed is varied from 1/5 to 1/15 of the normal tape speed.

Variable resistor R010 located on the control panel changes the power supply voltage of the sawtooth-wave generator circuit (Q6) in the integrated circuit, which determines the signal amplitude of the sawtooth. In the sawtooth slicing circuit Q7 and Q8, the slicing level is held constant while the sawtooth signal level is varied so that the pulse width of the slicer output rectangular pulse is varied proportionally. This rectangular pulse output is again shaped into a sawtooth wave and routed to the pulse-width modulation circuit in the normal playback mode. However in slow-motion playback, the rectagular pulse output is first shaped into a sawtooth wave and then integrated by C703 to produce a dc voltage, which is fed to the capstan motor drive amplifier as the transistor bias voltage.

Edit Mode

Since the AV-3670CE employs a capstan servo in addition to a drum servo, editing can be performed without any loss of servo control during the edit transition. The playback-mode servo is locked to the external video input that is used for editing, so that the playback CTL signal and video input vertical sync are in phase.

To put the VTR into the edit mode, the EDIT button is first pressed while in playback. Then C236 on the V3 Board is charged, and the mechanical

record link is unlocked at the same time. The RECORD button may then be pressed to start editing.

During the edit, drum-servo operation remains unchanged, the PG is compared with the VD input in both record and playback. However, the capstan phase servo used the playback CTL and 25 PG pulses in playback while it uses input VD and FG signals in record. This change is made smoothly in a fraction of a second without loss of servo.

Since the erase head is positioned to the left of the head drum, a few inches of tape are not erased. This portion of tape will contain a double recording and will produce a beat in the playback picture. In order to reduce the beat, the record current is boosted about 50% for two to four seconds after the recording is initiated.

2-3. VD FORMER

When the camera is connected and the VTR is set in the camera-record mode, the only VD signal is supplied from the VTR to the camera. The camera's horizontal circuit free-runs without trigger input.

The vertical drive signal is produced in the VTR by sampling the ac power line at the secondary winding of the power transformer. The 50 Hz sine wave is supplied to the SY3 Board where the positive half cycle is separated and amplified by Q901. The signal is then differentiated and again amplified by Q902 so that the VD pulse is produced to be supplied to the camera and to the servo circuit on the SV2 Board.

2-4. AUDIO CIRCUIT

Refer to Fig. 2-9 for the block diagram.

Record Mode

Audio input is amplified by Q501 and Q502 and supplied to the TV/CAMERA input select switch. The preamplifier output is fed to the AGC circuit and the level control R009. The AGC circuit, Q504 and Q505, is controlled by the peak rectified dc level. In the MANUAL mode, the signal level is controlled by R009 and indicates the peak rectified value on level meter. The output is amplified by the line amplifier Q506 and Q507 so that it is supplied to the audio output connector and record amplifier Q510. The Q510 output is mixed with the bias signal and then supplied to the audio record head. The bias oscillator Q513, oscillates at 90 kHz for record bias and erase signal.

Playback Mode

The playback signal is amplified by the equalizer amplifier Q501 and then by the subsequent line amplifier, before it is supplied to the output connector.

2-5. POWER SUPPLY CIRCUIT

A full-wave rectifier and voltage regulator circuit are connected in the secondary winding of the power transformer. 28 V dc is the regulated output voltage. There are another regulator circuit to supply 15 V dc and 9 V dc from the 28 V dc for capstan and the rf adaptor.

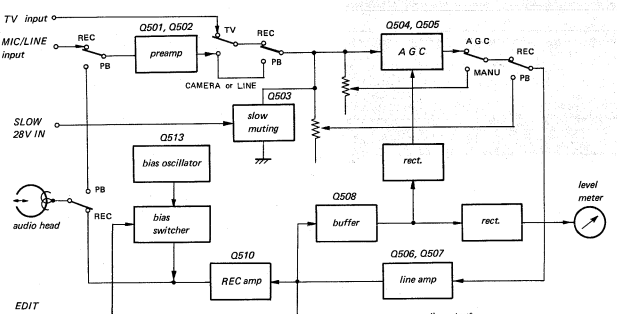
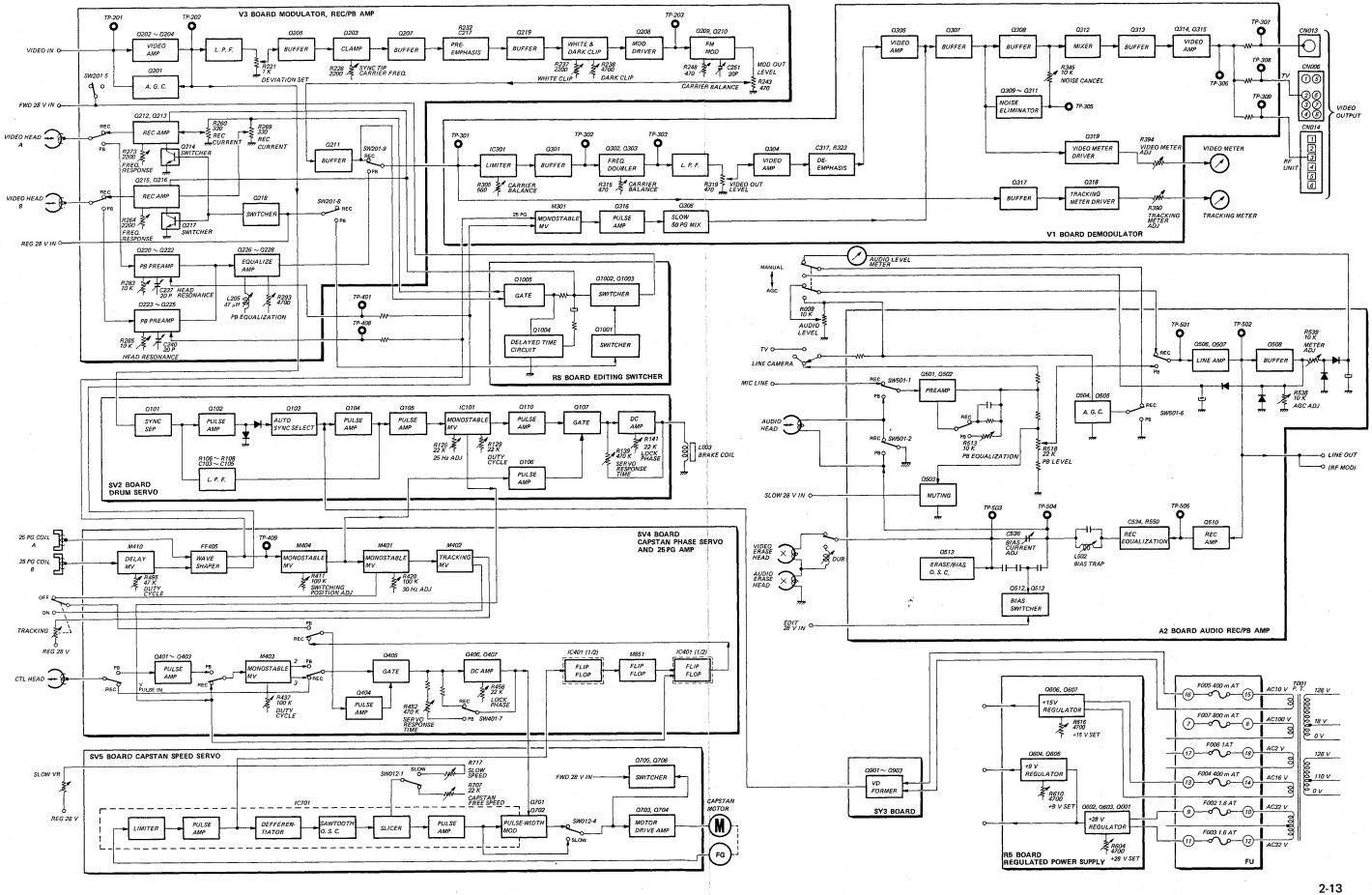


Fig. 2-9. Audio circuit block diagram

BLOCK DIAGRAM



SECTION 3
DISASSEMBLY

3-1. CABINET REMOVAL

1. Turn the VTR (with cabinet lid) upside down on a padded bench as shown in Fig. 3-1.
2. Remove the four Phillips-head screws from the bottom of the cabinet, as shown. Also remove the two Phillips-head screws on the side of the cabinet.
3. Lift off the cabinet.

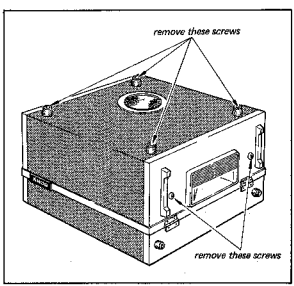


Fig. 3-1. Cabinet removal

3-2. CONTROL PANEL REMOVAL

1. Pull out the TRACKING control, AUDIO LEVEL control, VIDEO LEVEL control, SLOW SPEED control, INPUT SELECT switch and EXT SYNC switch knobs.
2. Loosen the one screw and remove the two screws on the Control Panel as shown in Fig. 3-2.
3. Lift off the Control Panel.

3-3. REEL PANEL REMOVAL

1. Pull out the SKEW control knob.
2. Loosen the two screws at the back of the Head Cover. It is not necessary to remove these screws completely. Lift off the Head Cover.
3. Loosen the set screw in the Function Lever (Allen wrench. 0.1" across the flats). Pull off the lever.
4. Remove the screw securing the Pinch Roller Retainer. Remove the Pinch Roller. Be careful not to lose the Pinch Roller Spacer.
5. Remove the screw securing the Drum Guard. Remove the Drum Guard.
6. Loosen the two screws and remove the two screws on the Reel Panel as shown in Fig. 3-2.
7. Lift off the Reel Panel.

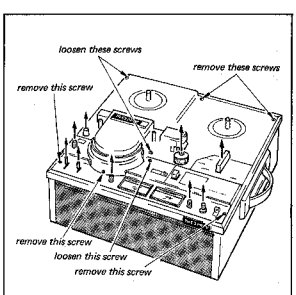


Fig. 3-2. Removal of control and reel panels

SECTION 4
MECHANICAL MAINTENANCE

4-1. PRECAUTIONS

Machine compatibility (interchangeability of tapes between machines) depends upon very close mechanical tolerances in the tape path. The tape path is factory-adjusted and should not require realignment under normal circumstances. Do not attempt adjustment of the tape guides or the tapered guides. If mechanical damage requires replacement and/or adjustment of the guides in the tape path, return the unit to a SONY FACTORY SERVICE CENTER for repair.

4-2. CLEANING HEADS AND SLIP RINGS

Noise in the picture during playback is usually caused by an accumulation of debris in the video heads. In some cases, half the picture may be noisy (split screen); in severe cases, video output may be lost. To clean the heads, stop the machine, remove the tape and move one of the heads to the cleaning position near the left tapered guide.

CAUTION

NEVER TRY TO CLEAN THE HEADS WITH THE MOTOR RUNNING

Saturate a cleaning tip with SONY cleaning fluid or methanol. (Spray cleaner, such as M/S brand magnetic head cleaner, gives excellent results.)

Rub the cleaning tip across the head tip from side to side. Avoid vertical motion, which might damage the video head.

Clean the erase and audio/control heads with SONY cleaning fluid, if necessary. Move the cleaning tip vertically across that part of the head surface that normally contacts the tape.

Noisy slip rings cause intermittent dark horizontal lines in the playback picture. To clean the slip rings, remove the upper drum cover on the top of the rotary-head drum assembly. Remove the tape from the tape path. Apply a few drops of SONY cleaning fluid to the slip rings. Turn on the motor for 10 to 20 seconds. Carefully wipe excess fluid from the tape path around the rotary head drum assembly.

If slip-ring noise persists, clean the slip rings directly with a head-cleaning tip saturated with SONY cleaning fluid. Rotate the head assembly by hand to avoid contacting the brushes.

4-3. LUBRICATION

Four major lubrication points are:

1. Supply-Reel Table Bearing.
2. Take-up Reel Table Bearing.
3. Take-up Reel Idler Bearing.
4. Pinch Roller Bearing.

To lubricate the reel table bearings, remove the screw and washer at the top of the spindle. Lift the reel table slightly so that the hollow shaft of the table rises above the spindle. Apply one or two drops of SONY oil, OL-1K, to the inner surface of the reel table shaft. Seat the reel table in its proper position and replace the screw and washers.

To lubricate the Take-Up Reel Idler, remove the Take-Up Idler Cap. Apply a drop of oil to the shaft of the idler. Wipe away excess oil from the rubber driving surfaces.

Note: A lack of oil on this part sometimes causes bearing noise in Play and Fast Forward modes.

To lubricate the Pinch Roller Bearing, remove the pinch roller retainer. Apply a few drops of oil directly to the pinch roller oil ring.

Sliding Parts. All sliding parts of the tape-transport mechanism are lubricated with grease which, in normal use, need not be replenished. However, if new parts are installed or lubrication is obviously needed, apply a high-temperature grease at points of contact. Avoid excessive lubrication.

4-4. DRIVE PULLEY ADJUSTMENT

The lower motor pulley requires adjustment if the head-drum drive belt slips off the pulley or rides against the upper or lower shoulder of the pulley. Adjust the pulley as follows. Remove the drive belt. Loosen the set screw on the motor pulley and adjust its height by eye until it is parallel to the pulley on the rotary-head drum assembly. Reinstall the belt. Place the VTR in the normal horizontal position. Thread and play the tape. Observe the position of the belt on the pulleys. Stop the machine and readjust pulley position to make the belt run in the center of the pulleys.

Check final pulley position by starting and stopping the tape several times. Rewind the tape and try the fast-forward mode a few times. Make sure that the belt does not drift towards the edge of the pulley or slip off when changing speeds.

4-5. VIDEO HEAD REPLACEMENT

Video head replacement is required when the heads are damaged or have open coils. In addition, insufficient tape penetration resulting from head wear after long periods of operation may necessitate replacement. To remove and replace the rotary head assembly (the beam on which the two video heads and the slip rings are mounted), proceed as follows.

CAUTION

The video head assembly and the surrounding machined parts are very precisely made. Use utmost care when performing any work on the rotary head-drum assembly.

Removal

1. Turn off the power.Loosen the screw that holds the head-drum cover. Loosen only half a turn, do not try to back the screw all the way out. Lift off the head-drum cover.
2. Remove the two Phillips screws that hold down the cover plate. Loosen the brush pressure adjusting screws and remove the brush from the spring as shown in Fig. 4-4 (a).
3. Put a reference mark on the upper drum using a scriber and straight edge as shown in Fig. 4-1.
4. Remove the two upper 5 x 20 hex-head bolts as shown in Fig. 4-1. and washers with a 5 mm Allen wrench. Hold the upper drum with one hand so that it does not fall as you withdraw the two screws.
5. Carefully lift the top of the drum assembly and fold it back. Place the drum top carefully on the reel panel.

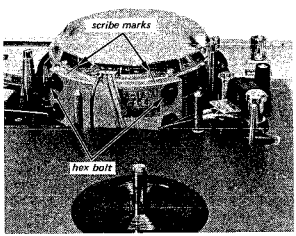


Fig. 4-1. Removal of upper drum

CAUTION

Do not touch the PG pole pieces.

Position the rotary head platform by turning the aluminum beam on which the heads are mounted. Slight pressure on the pole pieces can affect pole piece alignment.

6. Hold the Video Head Assembly to keep the platform from rotating and loosen the two + P 4 x 8 screws that hold the head assembly to the platform. See Fig. 4-2. Do not put too much downward pressure on these screws; loosen the locking compound with Methyl Ethyl Ketone. Remove the screws and the washers.
7. Using both hands, carefully lift the Video Head Assembly off the platform.

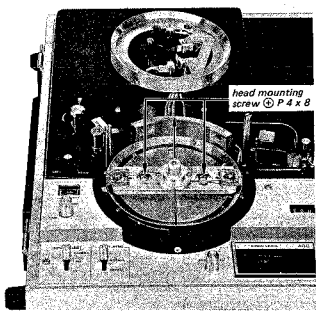


Fig. 4-2. Removal of video head assembly

Replacement

8. Clean the bottom of the new Video Head Assembly. Do not scratch or remove the spacer on the bottom of the Video Head Assembly.
9. Position the platform so that the 30 PG pole piece is at the 6 o'clock position.
10. Carefully place the Video Head Assembly on the platform with the B head (identified by the red paint) at the left. See Fig. 4-3.
The head assembly should fit down snugly against the platform without using force.

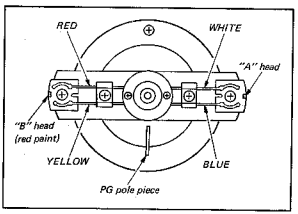


Fig. 4-3. Position of the head assembly

11. Install the two + P 4 x 8 screws and washers. Rotate the head assembly gently to the left and right until it is approximately in the center of the angular "play" permitted by the mounting screws. Tighten the screws alternately, applying torque gradually until the screws are tight.

12. Carefully swing the top of the Rotary Head Drum Assembly back into place. Support the top with one hand while inserting the two Hex Head bolts and washers. Do not tighten the screws all the way.

13. Grasp the top of the Rotary Head Drum Assembly and push it back and down against the drum holder so that top surface of the upper drum is even with that of the drum holder.

14. Tighten the two bolts alternately, applying torque gradually until both are tight.

15. Tighten the brush pressure adjusting screws to obtain a 1 mm bend (approximately) as shown in Fig. 4-4 (b). Inspect the brush and slip-ring assembly to make sure that the brushes are centered in the slip rings.

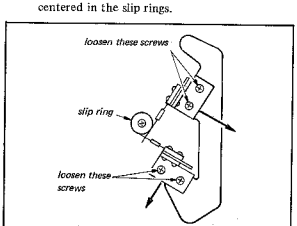


Fig. 4-4 (a). Preparation for video head replacement

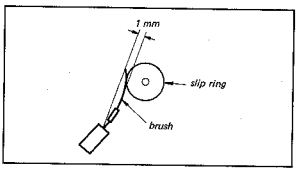


Fig. 4-4 (b).

4-6. VIDEO HEAD DIHEDRAL ADJUSTMENT

Normally, if the video heads have been replaced according to the foregoing procedure, dihedral need not be adjusted. If the dihedral setting has been disturbed, however, or readjustment is otherwise indicated, proceed as follows.

The two video heads should be displaced exactly 180° apart measured at the head gap. If they are not, tape interchangeability can not be maintained. Video Head B (not A) should be adjusted so that it is correctly aligned with respect to Video Head A.

This adjustment requires the use of the SONY alignment Tape and the four adjusting screws shown in Fig. 4-5. The adjusting screw has a tapered head which bears against the base of the head when turned clockwise, thus forcing the head to move laterally. The thread of this screw is different from that of any conventional screw.

CAUTION

Do not use conventional screws for the dihedral adjustment as damage to the thread in the head beam will result. Adjusting screws for the video head are available for all AV-Series Videocorders.

Proceed as follows:

1. Thread a SONY Alignment Tape onto the Videocorder.

2. Play back the tape with a monitor connected.

3. Observe the picture on the monitor. (Do not use a monitor set for a short horizontal AFC time constant.) If the top of the picture is as shown by "A" in Fig. 4-6 (it appears as horizontal jitter), adjust Video Head B as follows.

4. Stop the Videocorder and remove the tape.

5. Position the B head so that the threaded adjusting-screw holes are accessible through the cutout in the upper drum. See Fig. 4-5.

6. Install the adjusting screws into the threaded holes at either side of the head base until the tapered part just touches the head base.

7. Similarly, install adjusting screws into the two threaded holes at either side of the A head. These two screws serve only as weights to counterbalance the head-mounting beam.

8. Play back the tape and observe the top of the picture shown in Fig. 4-6.

9. Stop the Videocorder. Position Video Head B (indentified by red paint on the outer edge of the beam) to the adjusting position shown in Step 5.

10. First, loosen the (a) adjusting screw about a quarter turn counterclockwise and tighten the (b) adjusting screw a quarter turn clockwise. See Fig. 4-5.

11. Play back the tape. Check the picture on the monitor screen.

12. If the dihedral error does not change, repeat Steps 9, 10, and 11 until a change is visible.

13. If the dihedral error decreases, repeat Steps 9, 10, and 11 until a normal picture is obtained.

14. If the dihedral error increases, reverse the direction of rotation of the adjusting screws and repeat Steps 9 to 12 until the distortion in the picture is minimized.

15. Thread a blank tape and make a recording using a video camera focused on a test pattern (or using a telecast test pattern).

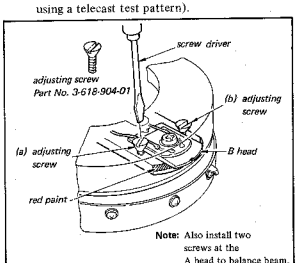


Fig. 4-5. Video head dihedral adjustment

16. Check the dihedral error in the picture and trim up the position of Video Head B as described in Steps 9 to 14.

17. Remove the four adjusting screws from the head assembly

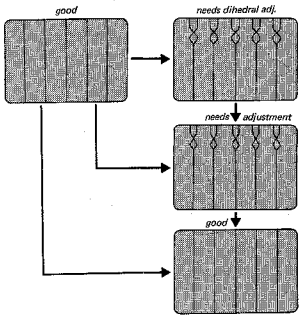


Fig. 4-6. Head dihedral adjustment

4-7. TAPE TENSION ADJUSTMENT

4-7-1. Tension Arm Adjustment

1. Clean any grease or debris from the Supply Reel Table and the Brake Band and check that the Brake Band surface is parallel to the Supply Reel Table and contacts evenly.

2. Set the Function Lever to the FORWARD position. Check the distance between the Tape Guide Pin on the Tension Arm and the extreme left edge of the drum deck as shown in Fig. 4-7. It should be about 1 mm. Swing the Brake Band as needed to obtain the correct spacing.

3. Check for clearance between the hole in the chassis and Item 1 shown in Fig. 4-7. If the correct clearance cannot be obtained, bend Part A with a pair of pliers to obtain the gap. (Don't bend it too much).

4. Check the distance between the rod and the Tension Arm as shown in Fig. 4-7. It should be 2 mm. Bend the end of rod as needed to obtain the correct spacing.

5. Set the Function Lever to the STOP position. Check the position of the Tape Guide Pin shown in Fig. 4-7. Reposition the Tension Arm Spring Bracket to obtain the correct position.

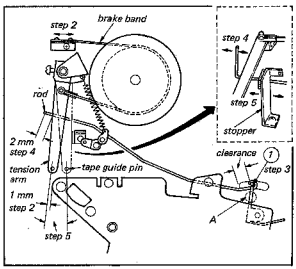


Fig. 4-7. Tension arm adjustment

4-7-2. Tape Tension Adjustment

1. Place a reel with tape is 5 inches in diameter on the supply reel table.
2. Make a loop in the tape and attach a spring scale as shown in Fig. 4-8.
3. Pull the scale in the direction indicated - a steady pull at approximately the correct tape speed (7.5 ips) should give a reading of 40 to 45 grams.
4. If not, adjust the Tension Spring by extending or cutting off the spring so that the reading is 40 to 45 grams.

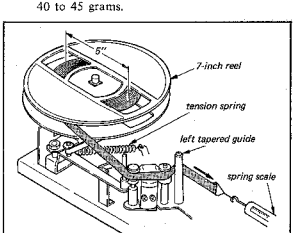


Fig. 4-8. Tape tension check

4-8. REEL TABLE HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT

1. Run a tape in the Forward mode.
2. Check both reels to see that tape does not rub against the edges of the reels.
3. If the tape is not centered in either reel, adjust reel height by adding or removing the fiber washers (Thrust Bearing Washers, Part Number 3-601-037-01) beneath the Reel-Table Assembly.

4-9. AUDIO/CONTROL HEAD REPLACEMENT

A malfunctioning Audio/Control Head can be replaced by the following procedure. After replacement, adjustments for height, azimuth, and audio bias are necessary.

1. Unsolder the leads at the rear of the Audio/Control Head.
2. Remove the screws labelled A and B in Fig. 4-9 and lift the head assembly off the mounting plate. Be careful not to lose the Spring on the left screw.
3. Install the new head assembly using the screws A and B.
   Tighten screw A all the way and adjust screw B so that the head is parallel with the deck.
4. HEIGHT ADJUSTMENT

   Thread and play the tape. Check that the core of the head extends above and below the tape as shown in Fig. 4-10.
   The extension of the upper core should be about one-half that of the lower core. If it is not, adjust the height of the head by replacing the head spacer or adding spacers.

   Spacers for the Audio /Control head are as follows:

Spacers	3-619-824-01	t = 0.05 mm
	3-619-824-11	t = 0.1 mm
	3-619-824-21	t = 0.2 mm

5. AZIMUTH ADJUSTMENT

   Connect the leads to the Audio/Control head. Connect a VTVM to the LINE OUT connector

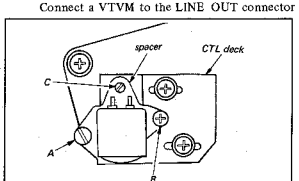


Fig. 4-9.

on the Connector Panel and set the VTVM to ac (terminate the LINE OUT connector with a 100 kΩ resistor.) Thread the standard tape and play the 7 kHz audio signal. Adjust screws B (azimuth adjust) and C in Fig. 4-9 for maximum indication on the VTVM.

6. Check the audio bias voltage. See Section 7-4.

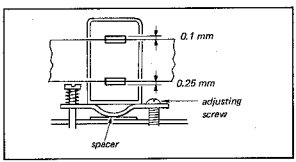


Fig. 4-10. Audio head height adjustment

4-10. TAKE-UP IDLER HEIGHT

1. Set the Function Lever to the FAST FORWARD position. The Take-Up Idler should be lifted by the Take-Up Cam. Make sure that the lower surfaces of the Take-Up Idler and the Take-Up Reel Table (lower) are in line or that the lower surface of the Take-Up Idler is slightly higher.

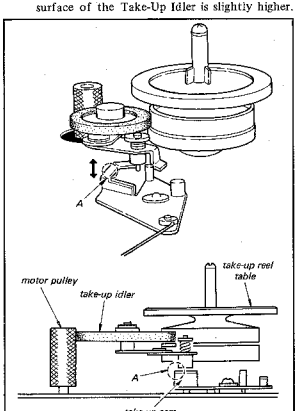


Fig. 4-11. Take-up idler hight adjustment

2. If this condition does not exist, place the Function Lever in the FORWARD position. Bend Finger A with a pair of pliers as shown in Fig. 4-11 to obtain the correct Take-Up Idler height.

4-11. REWIND IDLER REPLACEMENT

4-11-1. Rewind Idler Replacement

1. Check the Rewind Idlers if the machine is noisy or does not wind up tape smoothly and rapidly during rewind, or if the Supply Reel is not braked properly when going from FORWARD to STOP.

2. Inspect the driving surfaces of both Rewind Idlers for excessive or uneven wear. Inspect the driving surface of the Supply Reel Assembly. Clean away any oil or debris from all driving surfaces.

3. Set the Function Lever to STOP. Check that the Right Rewind Idler is clear of the Idler Stopper by 0.5 to 1 mm. See Fig. 4-13. If this condition does not exist, bend the Idler Stopper with a pair of pliers.

4. Check that the contacting surfaces of the Right and Left Rewind Idlers are parallel. If they are not, bend them by hand.

5. Check that the Supply Reel Table, Left Rewind Idler, and Right Rewind Idler are contacting securely. Make sure at this time that the Right Rewind Idler is disengaged from the Take-Up Reel Table by more than 1 mm.

6. To replace the Rewind Idlers proceed as follows.

7. Set the Function Lever to FORWARD. Pry the Retaining Ring (E5) from the top of the Left Rewind Idler shaft using a screwdriver. Remove the fiber washer. Lift the Left Rewind Idler off its shaft. The directional brake will spring back counterclockwise when the idler is removed.

8. Place one drop of oil on the idler shaft. Rotate the directional brake clockwise until the point faces to the right (3 o'clock). Position the idler shaft so that the idler can be dropped onto the shaft. (Before dropping the idler, identify its top and bottom so that it is installed correct side up.) Release the directional brake. Install the fiber washer and Retaining Ring (E5).

9. Pry the Retaining Ring (E5) from the top of the Right Rewind Idler. Remove the fiber washer

and push rod. Lift the Right Rewind Idler off its shaft.

10. Place a drop of oil on the shaft of the Right Rewind Idler. Install the Right Rewind Idler, the fiber washer, the push rod, and the Retaining Ring, in that order.

4-11-2. Rewind Idler Adjustment

1. Set the Function Lever to STOP. Check that the Right Rewind Idler is clear of the Idler Stopper by 0.5 to 1 mm. See Fig. 4-12.

2. Set the Function Lever to STOP. Check that the Supply Reel Table, Left Rewind Idler and Right Rewind Idler are contacting securely.

3. Set the Function Lever to STOP. Check for a clearance of 2 to 2.5 mm between the Rewind Idler and the Motor Pulley.

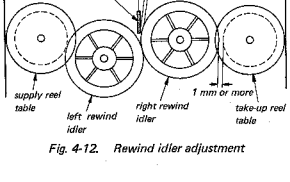


Fig. 4-12. Rewind idler adjustment

4-12. BRAKE TORQUE ADJUSTMENT

1. Set the Function Lever to STOP. Place an empty reel with several turns of string wrapped around the hub onto the Supply Reel Table as shown in Fig. 4-13. Attach the string to the spring scale. Pull the scale at a speed of approximately 4 inches/sec. Check the reading for brake torque. It should be more than 800 g-cm.

2. Repeat the above brake-torque checks for B, C, and D as indicated in Fig. 4-13. The brake torques should be less than 400 g-cm for the direction of B and C and more than 800 g-cm for the direction of D.

3. Bend Spring Supporting Brackets 1 and 2 with a pair of pliers, if necessary, to obtain the correct brake torques.

4. Set the Function Lever to PAUSE. Repeat the procedure described in Step 2 for the direction indicated by E in Fig. 4-13. It should be more than 800 g-cm.

5. If necessary, bend the portion of the Pause Brake Lever identified by 3 with a pair of pliers.

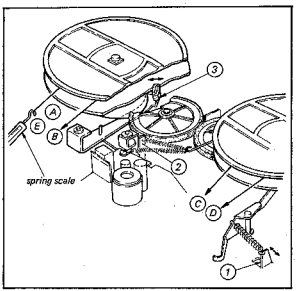


Fig. 4-13. Brake torque adjustment

4-13. BRAKE-SYSTEM ADJUSTMENT

4-13-1. Take-Up Brake Lever Check

1. Set the Function Lever to STOP. Check that the top end of the Brake Lever is disengaged from the Function Selector Cam by approximately 2 mm. Refer to Fig. 4-14 (a).

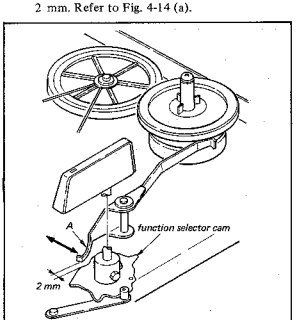


Fig. 4-14 (a). Take-up brake lever check

2. Set the Function Lever to REWIND. Check for a clearance of approximately 2 mm between the Brake Lever and the Take-Up Reel Table. Refer to Fig. 4-14 (b).

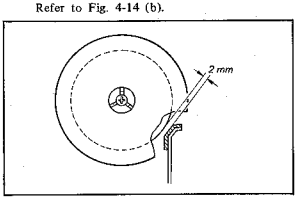


Fig. 4-14 (b). Take-up brake lever check

4-13-2. Pause Brake Lever Check

1. Set the Function Lever to REWIND. Check for a clearance of approximately 1 mm between the Pause Brake Lever and the Supply Reel Table.
2. If this condition does not exist, turn nut "A" and adjust the Rod Stopper shown in Fig. 4-15.
3. Advance the tape. Check that the tape stops running in the PAUSE mode.
4. In the PAUSE mode, check for play between the Brake Lever and the Rod Stopper.
5. Check that the Brake does not work in other modes except the PAUSE mode.

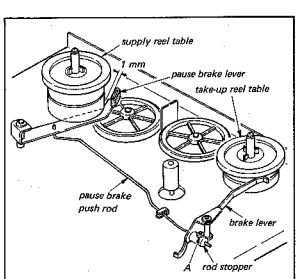


Fig. 4-15. Rewind idler replacement

4-13-3. Brake Timing Adjustment

1. Set the Function Lever to STOP. Check for a 2 – 2.5 mm clearance between the Motor Pulley and the Right Rewind Idler.
2. Bend the Take-Up Cam Push Rod a with a pair of pliers as needed to obtain the correct spacing. See Fig. 4-16.
3. Move the Function Lever from REWIND to STOP very slowly. Check that Take-Up Reel Table braking is applied before the Right Rewind Idler stops rotating.
4. Move the Function Lever from FAST FORWARD to PAUSE very slowly. Check that Supply Reel Table braking is applied before the Take-Up Reel Table stops running. If adjustment in Step 3 or 4 is necessary, refer to "MICRO-SWITCH MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT" Section 4-20.
5. Thread a tape on the VTR and advance it until all the tape is on the Take-Up Reel. Move the Function Lever from REWIND to STOP. Check that the tape stops without excess slack. If there is too much slack in the tape, bend the Brake Lever with a pair of pliers. There should still be at least 0.5 mm clearance between the Brake Lever and the Take-Up Reel Table.
6. Place a full reel of tape on the Supply Reel Table. Move the Function Lever from FAST FORWARD to PAUSE. Bend the Pause Brake Lever with a pair of pliers. Refer to "Pause Brake Lever Check", Section 4-13-2.

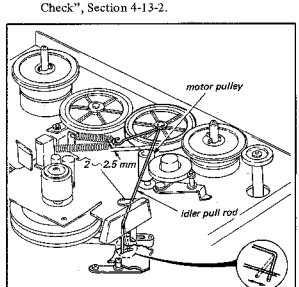


Fig. 4-16. Brake timing adjustment

4-14. MOTOR REPLACEMENT

4-14-1. Drum Motor Replacement

If the motor is suspected to be defective, check the mechanical load on the motor to make sure that the Capstan and Rotary Head Drum Assembly turn freely. Check for line voltage between the black and white leads of the motor (set the Function Lever to FORWARD). Also check phasing capacitor C001 in series with the green lead of the motor as follows.

1. Stand the machine on its left side.
2. Cut the white motor lead at the terminal strip. Cut the black and white motor leads at the terminal of phasing capacitor C001. Leave 1/8" insulation on the stubs of the leads remaining on the terminal strip and the phasing capacitor. The colored insulation will aid in locating the correct tie points for the new motor.
3. Remove the drive belt for the Rotary Head Drum Assembly.
4. Loosen the set screw in the lower drive pulley and remove the drive pulley and fan.
5. Hold the motor with one hand and back out the four Phillips-head screws from the top of the chassis.
6. Remove the upper (knurled) drive pulley from the top of the motor shaft.
7. Note the position of the hum belt (the steel band that surrounds the motor), Loosen the two screws that apply tension to the hum belt and remove the belt.
8. Install the hum belt on the new motor. Position the mounting screws as shown in Fig. 4-17. Make sure that the hum belt straddles the two end bells equaliy.
9. Install the top (knurled) drive pulley on the upper motor shaft. Space the bottom edge of the pulley about 4 mm from the top of the motor as shown in Fig. 4-18.
10. Put the motor in place. Solder the motor leads to the following tie points.

    Black . . .The ground terminal of phasing capacitor C001
    Green. . .The 2.5 μF terminal of phasing capacitor C001
    White . . .Terminal 3 on the Power Transformer

11. Install the Rotary Head Drum drive belt.
12. Energize the motor and check FORWARD, FAST FORWARD, and REWIND operations. Check the running position of the lower drive belt.

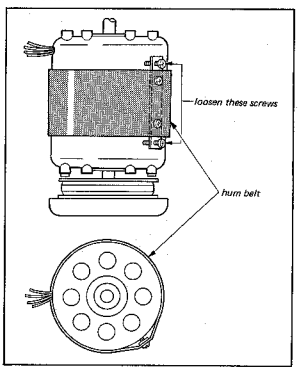


Fig. 4-17. Hum belt replacement

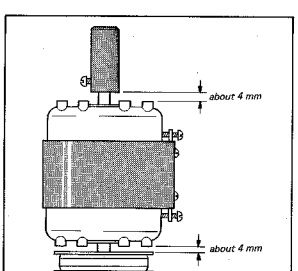


Fig. 4-18.

4-14-2. Capstan Motor Replacement

1. Cut the motor leads.
2. Hold the motor with one hand and back out the three +P3 x 10 screws. Remove the Capstan Motor.

3. Remove the Capstan Pulley and the Spacer pasted on the Capstan motor.

4. Glue the Spacer on the new motor with a contact adhesive so that the notch in the Spacer is positioned opposite the motor leads.

5. Install the Capstan Pulley on the upper motor shaft. Space the bottom edge of the pulley 4.5 mm from the Spacer. See Fig. 4-19.

6. Install the new motor and solder the motor leads to the proper tie points.

7. Energizes the motor and check the operation of the Capstan Belt.

8. Adjust "Capstan Free Running Speed" as directed in Section 6-2-1.

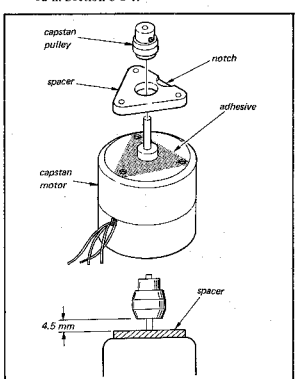


Fig. 4-19.

4-15. RECORD BUTTON AND SLOW SWITCH ADJUSTMENT

1. Check that the RECORD and SOUND DUB buttons can be pushed and locked only in the STOP and PAUSE modes.

2. If the latch does not operate correctly, proceed as follows. In the STOP mode, make sure that the Edit button is clear of the Set Lock Bar. Clearance should be between 0.1 mm and 0.3 mm Refer to Fig. 4-20. Bend Section A with a pair of pliers as needed to obtain the correct spacing.

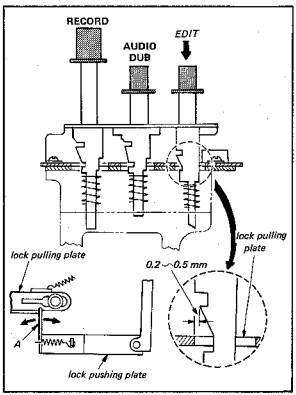


Fig. 4-20.

3. In the STOP mode, check that the SLOW button can be pulled, locked, and released when the RECORD or SOUND DUB button is pressed.

4. If the above condition does not exist, bend Section A with a pair of pliers for adjustment. Refer to Fig. 4-21. The reel panel and the sash should be removed before adjustment.

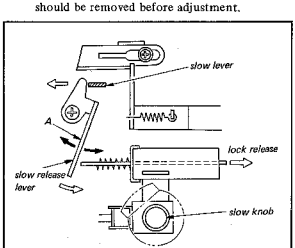


Fig. 4-21.

5. Check that the following buttons can be operated correctly in the FORWARD mode as follows.

(1) The SLOW button can be pulled and locked.

(2) The SLOW button can be released when either the RECORD or SOUND DUB button is pressed after the EDIT button is pressed.

(3) The SLOW button can not be locked when the RECORD button has been pressed and locked.

4-16. RECORD BUTTON LATCH LINKAGE ADJUSTMENT

1. Push the RECORD button. Check that the slide switches on the V2, A, and SV1 circuit boards are actuated.
2. Push the AUDIO DUB button. Check that the slide switch on the A circuit board is actuated. Refer to Fig. 4-22.
3. If the switches do not operate correctly, check for 2 mm clearance (or less) between Slide Plate A and the split nut with the AUDIO DUB button released.
4. Adjust the Rod Stopper of the Slide Switch Lever C to adjust the stroke of Slide Plate B when the RECORD button is pressed in the STOP mode. If necessary, bend the Slide Switch Lever with a pair of pliers.
5. Adjust the Slide Switch Springs if necessary until the clearance between the ends of the slide switches on V2, A, and SV1 circuit boards and the Slide Switch Spring D, E, and F is approximately 1 mm.
6. Actuate and release the RECORD and AUDIO DUB buttons a few times. Check that the slide switches operate correctly.

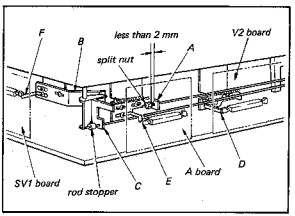


Fig. 4-22. Record button latching adjustment

4-17. AUTOMATIC SHUTOFF SWITCH ADJUSTMENT

1. Remove the tape from the normal tape path. Set the Function Lever first to FORWARD, then to REWIND, FAST FORWARD, and PAUSE. Check that the microswitch shuts off in each position.
2. Check that the microswitch remains on in the STOP mode.
3. Thread the tape onto the VTR. Make sure that the motor is not shut off by a slight overshoot of the tape sensing wire.
4. If the aforementioned conditions are not met, refer to Fig. 4-23 and proceed to the following steps. Set the Function Lever to STOP and check for 5 to 10 mm clearance between the top of the Actuator and the tape running surface. If not, turn the adjusting screws on the actuator mount or bend. Section B of the Cam Lever.

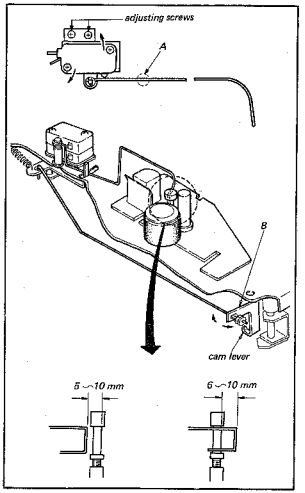


Fig. 4-23. Actuator adjustment

5. Set the Function Lever to REWIND. Check that the microswitch turns off before the Actuator is 6 to 10 mm beyond the tape running surface. If not, reposition the microswitch as follows. Loosen the two screws that secure the microswitch to the mounting bracket or the two screws that fasten the mounting bracket to the chassis. Slide the bracket or microswitch to obtain the correct condition. If necessary, bend Section A of the Actuator.

6. Make sure that the microswitch turns off in the FORWARD, PAUSE, FAST FORWARD, and REWIND modes.

4-18. CAPSTAN DECK ASSEMBLY ADJUSTMENT

1. Set the Function Lever to FORWARD. Check that the clearance between the Pinch Lever and the Function Selector Cam is 0.5 to 1 mm. If necessary, readjust the position of the Capstan Deck Assembly. See Fig. 4-24.

2. Set the Function Lever to PAUSE. Make sure that the clearance between the Capstan Shaft and the Pinch Roller is more than 0.5 mm. See Fig. 4-25. If necessary, recheck Step 1.

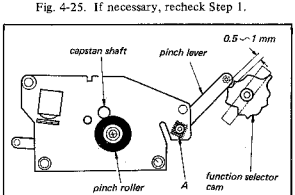


Fig. 4-24. Capstan deck adjustment

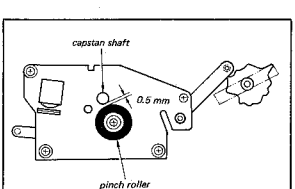


Fig. 4-25. Capstan deck adjustment

3. Set the Function Lever to FORWARD. Check that the clearance between the upper end of the Pinch Lever and the lower end of the Drum Mounting Deck is more than 1.5 mm. See Fig. 4-26. If it needs adjustment, bend "A" in Fig. 4-24 with a pair of pliers.

4. Switch the Function Lever through all modes. Check the tape motion.

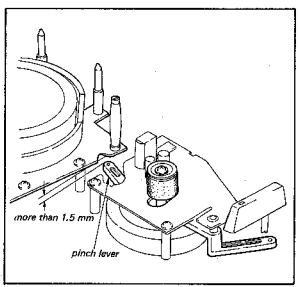


Fig. 4-26. Pinch lever adjustment

4-19. PINCH ROLLER ADJUSTMENT

4-19-1. Pinch Roller Replacement

Replace a worn or damaged Pinch Roller as follows.

1. Place the VTR in the STOP mode.

2. Remove the Pinch Roller Retainer and mounting screw (+B 3 x 5) from the top of the Pinch Roller.

3. Lift off the Pinch Roller.

4. Remove the Pinch Roller Spacer and the Pinch Roller Oil Ring from the top of the Pinch Roller. Install the Pinch Roller Spacer and the Pinch Roller Oil Ring on the top of the replacement Pinch Roller.

5. Place the Pinch Roller Assembly on the Pinch Roller Shaft.

6. Install the Pinch Roller Retainer and mounting screw.

7. Test the Pinch Roller to see that it spins freely.

4-19-2. Pinch Roller Pressure Adjustment

1. Set the Function Lever to FORWARD. Check for 0.1 mm clearance between the lower end of the Pinch Roller and the Capstan Shaft when the upper end of the Pinch Roller contacts the Capstan Shaft. See Fig. 4-27. Bend "A" in Fig. 4-24, with a pair of pliers as needed to obtain the correct spacing.

2. Place the Function Lever in the FORWARD position. Make a loop in a piece of string and attach the spring scale around the base of the Pinch Roller Shaft. See Fig. 4-27. Pull the scale in the direction indicated by the arrow. Check the reading when the Pinch Roller just leaves the Capstan Shaft. It should be between 1.5 and 2.2 kg.

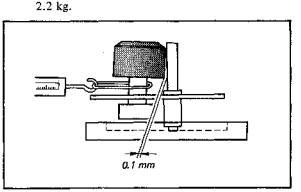


Fig. 4-27. Pinch roller adjustment

4-20. MICROSWITCH MAINTENANCE AND ADJUSTMENT

1. Set the Function Lever to the STOP mode. Make sure that the microswitch actuator is in the center of the Cam. See Fig. 4-28.

Note: The microswitch turns off when the actuator is pressed.

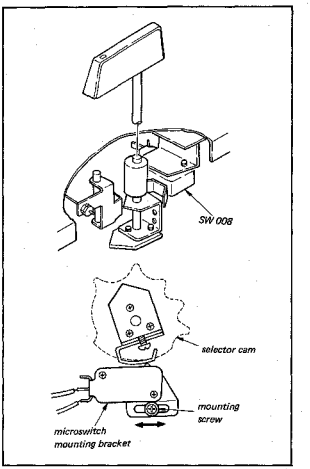


Fig. 4-28. Microswitch adjustment

2. Check that the microswitch turns on in the FORWARD mode.

3. If it does no operate normaliy, loosen the mounting screw and readjust the position of the Microswitch Assembly within the slot of the Microswitch Mounting Bracket. After adjustment, apply a suitable locking compound to the mounting screw.

4. Coat the Cam contacting surface with grease.

4-21. SKEW MECHANISM ADJUSTMENT

1. Check that the SKEW control knob maintains it position when turning it clockwise or counter-clockwise in the STOP mode.

2. Check that the Item 2 shown in Fig. 4-29 stops Item 1 when the RECORD button is pressed and that the SKEW control knob returns to its normal position.

3. If the SKEW control knob does not return, bend Part A of Item 1 toward the left in order to obtain 0.5 – 1 mm clearance between Item 1 and the knurled gear on the SKEW control shaft.

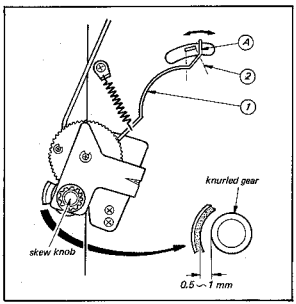


Fig. 4-29.

SECTION 5
POWER SUPPLY ALIGNMENT

5-1. +28 V SETTING

Connect a voltmeter to the positive terminal of C604 and ground on the R5 Board and adjust R604 for +28 V ±0.5V.

5-2. +9 V SETTING

Connect a voltmeter to the emitter of Q604 and ground on R5 Board and adjust R610 for +9 V ±0.1 V.

5-3. +15 V SETTING

Connect a voltmeter to the emitter of Q606 and ground on R5 Board and adjust R616 for +15 V ±0.5 V.

SECTION 6
VIDEO SYSTEM ALIGNMENT

EQUIPMENT REQUIREMENTS

The following test equipment is suggested for use in SONY Authorized Service Stations.

a. TV monitor —SONY CVM series monitor or equivalent
b. Oscilloscopeq —Norde-Mende SO367/1, or equivalent
c. Audio Generator —Norde-Mende SRG389, or equivalent
d. AC VTVM (Audio) —Norde-Mende URV 356/1, or equivalent
e. Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter —Norde-Mende TVM 396/1, or equivalent
f. Prerecorded Test —SONY AV series alignment tape Part No. 8-943-505-80
g. Digital Frequency Counter

The following test equipment is required for use at Factory Service Stations.

a. TV monitor —SONY CVM series monitor or equivalent
b. Oscilloscope —Tektronix 422,561A with 3A1, 3B3 plug-ins, or equivalent
c. Audio Generator —Norde-Mende SRG 389
d. AC VTVM (Audio) —Norde-Mende URV 356/1, or equivalent
e. Volt-Ohm-Milliammeter —Norde-Mende EG 387, or equivalent
f. Prerecorded Test Tape —SONY AV series alignment tape, Part No. 8-943-505-80
g. Digital Frequency Counter

6-1. MAXIMUM DEVIATION ADJUSTMENT

(Sync Tip Carrier Frequency, Deviation, White Clip, Dark Clip, and Video Output Level)

Procedure:

1. Set up the E-to-E mode with no input singal.
2. Connect the scope to TP-204/V3 Board.
3. Adjust R228/V3 Board (Sync Tip Carrier Freq.) for 3.8 MHz as indicated on the scope screen. 3.8 MHz can be measured as follows:

   Check the scope time-base calibration before making this adjustment.

   a. Adjust scope time base for 0.5 μsec per division (Calibrated).
   b. Set scope controls to obtain a stable trace. A correct carrier frequency of 3.8 MHz is indicated when there are 19 complete square waves in ten divisions. Set R228 to produce this indication.
4. Connect a scope to TP-307/V1 Board. Terminate the VIDEO OUT connector with a 75 Ω terminator.
5. Play back the SONY Alignment Tape.
6. Adjust R319 (Video Output Level) for 1.0 volt (p-p) ±0.05 V.
7. Connect a television camera or tune in a telecast signal and set up the E-to-E mode. Select the AGC mode.
8. Adjust R221/V3 Board for 1 V(p-p) ±0.05 V at TP-307/V1 Board.
9. Select the MANUAL record mode. Adjust the VIDEO LEVEL control on the control panel for 1 V(p-p) ±0.05 V at TP-307/V1 Board.
10. Adjust R394 so that the video level meter stays in the center of the blue region.
11. Select the AGC, E-to-E mode.
12. Connect the scope to TP-203/V3 Board.
13. Adjust R238 so that the negative spike in the vertical blanking pulse falls 30% ±10% below sync tip amplitude. See Fig. 6-1.
14. Adjust R237 (White Clip) so htat extreme peak-white parts of the waveform are A + A/2 volts (p-p) as shown in Fig. 6-1.

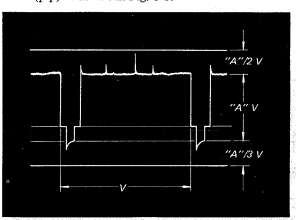


Fig. 6-1. White clip and dark clip levels

6-2. CARRIER LEAK ADJUSTMENT

The fm signal waveform must be symmetrical throughout the rf system, from the modulator to the demodulator or carrier energy will appear in the picture as a herringbone pattern.

Procedure:

1. Check carrier frequency and maximum deviation See Section 6-1.

   Note: Because the procedure in Sec. 6-1 is lengthy and somewhat complicated, it may be checked and, if necessary, readjusted after Sec. 6-2. If the procedure in this section does not yield correct results, however, carrier frequency and maximum deviation must be set (See 6-1).

2. Play back the SONY Alignment Tape and observe the picture. If carrier leak is visible, trim up R305/V1 Board and R315 to minimize carrier leak in the playback picture.

3. Set up the E-to-E mode using a camera or telecast signal.

4. Adjust R248 and C251 for minimum carrier leak. Repeat both adjustments.*

5. Repeat Steps 2 to 4.
   *These components adjust the operating point and the RC time constant of the multivibrator (modulator) so that it produces a symmetrical output waveform.

6-3. NOISE ELIMINATOR ADJUSTMENT

Procedure:

1. Set up the E-to-E mode using a camera or telecast signal.
2. Connect the scope to TP-307/V1 Board.
3. Observe the horizontal sync shown in Fig. 6-2.

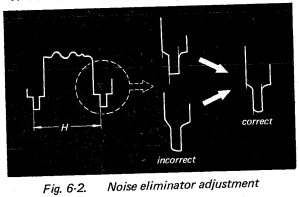
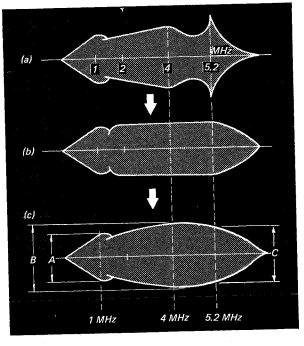


Fig. 6-2. Noise eliminator adjustment

Adjust R345/V1 so that the amplitude of undershoot at front porch of horizontal sync is same as amplitude of horizontal sync.

6-4. PLAYBACK PREAMPLIFIER ADJUSTMENT

1. Play back the rf sweep portion of the SONY alignment tape.
2. Connect the scope to TP-207/V3 Board. Sync the scope externally from TP-102/SV2 Board. Set the scope time base to 2 msec/cm. Four markers in the playback rf signal indicate the 1 MHz, 2 MHz, 3.58 MHz and 4.5 MHz points.
3. Set R283 (resonance gain) fully counterclockwise.
   Set R285 (resonance gain) fully clockwise. Adjust C237 (CH-A) and C240 (CH-B) for a resonant frequency of 5.2 MHz. See Fig. 6-3 (a).
4. Adjust R283 and R285 for the correct playback rf envelope as shown in Fig. 6-3 (b).
5. Set R293 (equalizer gain) fully clockwise Adjust L205 for equalize frequency of 4 MHz. See Fig. 6-3 (a) adjust R283, R285 and R293 for flat rf envelope as shown in Fig. 6-3 (b).



B/A = 140% ±10%
C/A = 120% ±10%

A : 1 MHz
B : 4 MHz
C : 5.2 MHz

Fig. 6-3. Playback RF sweep waveform

6. Readjust R293 so that the amplitude of 4 MHz portion is 140% of 1 MHz portion amplitude. Readjust R283 (CH-A), R285 (CH-B) so that the amplitude of 5.2 MHz potion is 120% of 1 MHz portion amplitude.

6-5. RECORD CURRENT ADJUSTMENT

The following adjustment sets the level of signal applied to the video heads for recording.

Procedure:

1. Set up the record mode using a camera or telecast signal.
2. Connect the scope to TP-208/V3 Board. Set the time base to 2 msec/cm.
3. Adjust R243 for a 0.5 V(p-p) ±0.05 V output.
4. Connect the scope to TP-205. Connect the microphone to the VTR.
5. Adjust R260 to change record level in 0.2 V steps and call the level into the microphone.
6. Connect the scope to TP-206.
7. Adjust R269 to change record level in 0.2 V steps and call the level into the microphone.
8. Re-connect the scope to TP-207 and play back the tape. Note the voltage level (as indicate by the voice recording) at which output is greatest.
9. Adjust R260 and R269 for the record level that produced maximum playback output level.

6-6. TRACKING METER SET

Procedure:

1. Record the camera or telecast signal.
2. Connect the scope to the TP-207/V3 Board.
3. Play back the tape and adjust the TRACKING control on the control panel for maximum amplitude on the scope.
4. Adjust R390/V1 Board so that the tracking meter indicates the fifth division from the left. See Fig. 6-4.

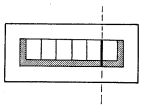


Fig. 6-4. Tracking meter set

6-7. EDITING MODE CHECK

Procedure:

1. Set up the record mode using the camera or telecast signal.
2. Connect the scope to TP-205 or TP-206/V3 Board.
3. Press the EDIT button while watching the scope. Confirm that the signal level on the scope increases by 40% to 75% over that of the normal record mode.
4. Play back the tape with the scope connected to TP-205 or TP-206.
5. Press first the EDIT and then the RECORD button while watching the signal level on the scope.
6. Confirm that the signal amplitude decreases to normal amplitude two to four seconds after the RECORD button is pressed.

SECTION 7
SERVO SYSTEM ALIGNMENT

7-1. DRUM SERVO ADJUSTMENT (SV2 Board)

7-1-1. Drum Free-Running Speed Check

1. Unsolder the lead from the emitter of Q109 on the SV2 Board to the brake coil.
2. Connect a frequency counter to TP-409 on the SV4 Board and check that the frequency of the 25 PG pulse is from 25.33 to 25.21 Hz (time : 39.47 ~ 39.67 msec).
3. If it is not, check the drum belt or power voltage or replace the drum pulley.
4. Reconnect the lead after adjustment.

7-1-2. Sync Separator Check

1. Set up the E-to-E mode using a telecast signal.
2. Connect the scope to TP-105 on the SV2 Board and confirm that the output is more than 1.0 V.

7-1-3. f/2 Countdown Multivibrator Setting

1. Connect the scope to TP-103, on the SV2 Board.
2. Adjust R125 so that pulse width is 11 ±1 msec. See Fig. 7-1.

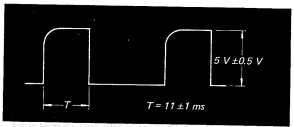


Fig. 7-1. Countdown multivibrator setting

7-1-4. 25 Hz Pulse Adjustment

1. Connect the scope to TP-104, on the SV2 Board.
2. Adjust R129 so that intervals T1 and T2 are 20 msec ±0.2 msec as shown in Fig. 7-2.

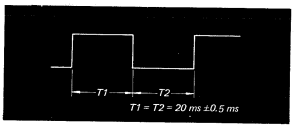


Fig. 7-2.

7-1-5. Gate Pulse Lock Phase Adjustment

1. Connect the scope to TP-105, on the SV2 Board.
2. Adjust R141 so that the interval of the gate pulse is 900 μs ± 100 μs. See Fig. 7-3.

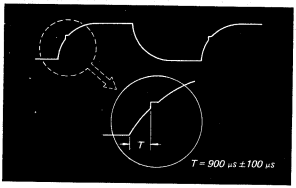


Fig. 7-3. TP-105 waveform

7-1-6. Lock Phase Adjustment

1. Set up the E-to-E mode.
2. Connect a dual-trace scope to TP-307 on the V1 Board and to TP-409 on the SV4 Board.
3. Adjust R411 on the SV4 Board so that the interval between the leading edge of vertical sync and leading edge of the 25 PG pulse is 8 H ± 1 H as shown in Fig. 7-4.

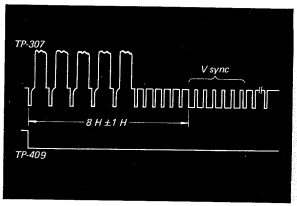


Fig. 7-4.

7-1-7. Hunting Adjustment

1. Connect the scope to TP-105, on the SV2 Board.
2. Adjust R139 for minimum lock-in time without hunting.

7-2. CAPSTAN SERVO ADJUSTMENT (SV4 and SV5 Board)

7-2-1. Capstan Free-Running Speed Adjustment

Record Mode:

1. Short TP-410 to TP-411 on the SV4 Board with a jumper.
2. Set the VTR to the Record mode without a tape threaded.
3. Connect a frequency counter to TP-701 on the SV5 Board and adjust R707 on the SV5 Board so that frequency generator (FG) signal is 1,010 Hz −1, +0 Hz.
4. Remove the jumper after the adjustment.

Playback Mode:

1. Set the VTR to the Playback mode without a tape threaded. In this adjustment, TP-410 and TP-411 are not shorted.
2. Connect the frequency counter to TP-701 on the SV5 Baord and adjust R456 on the SV4 Board to obtain 1,020 Hz ± 2 Hz (stable state after 30 seconds or more).

7-2-2. 25 Hz Pulse Adjustment

1. Connect the scope to TP-404, on the SV4 Board.
2. Adjust R437 so that T1 and T2 are 20 msec ±0.2 msec (50% duty cycle) as shown in Fig. 7-5.

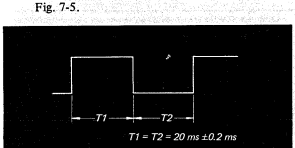


Fig. 7-5.

7-2-3. Gate Pulse Lock Phase Check

1. Play back a prerecorded tape and connect the scope to TP-405, on the SV4 Board.
2. Confirm that the gate pulse interval is 900 μsec ±300 μsec. See Fig. 7-6.

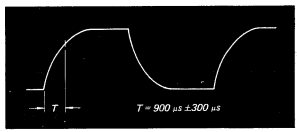


Fig. 7-6.

7-2-4. Hunting Adjustment

Record Mode:

1. Set the VTR to the Record mode and connect the scope to TP-405, on the SV4 Board.
2. Check that gate pulse locks at TP-405 in the range of less than 100 μsec. See Fig. 7-7.

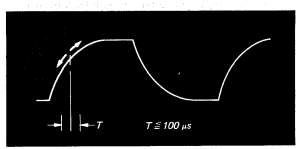


Fig. 7-7.

Playback Mode:

1. Play back a tape on the VTR. Connect the scope to TP-405, on the SV4 Board.
2. Adjust R452 for minimum hunting (less than 200 μs). See Fig. 7-8.

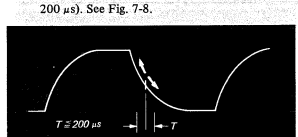


Fig. 7-8.

7-2-5. CTL Amplifier Check

1. Connect the scope to collector of Q403 on the SV4 Board.
2. Confirm that CTL output is 15 V(p-p) ±2 V.

7-2-6. Lock Delay Time Check

1. Connect the scope to TP-405, on the SV4 Board.
2. Observe the waveform at TP-405 and confirm that the lock-in time from the appearance of the gate pulse is 2 to 4 sec when the VTR is switched from the Stop mode to the Record Mode.

7-2-7. Tracking Control Setting

1. Set the TRACKING control to the mid position. Play back a prerecorded tape.
2. Connect the dual-trace scope to TP-402 and TP-403 on the SV4 Board. Adjust R428 so that the leading edge of the waveform at TP-402 corresponds to the trailing edge of the waveform at TP-403, as shown in Fig. 7-9.

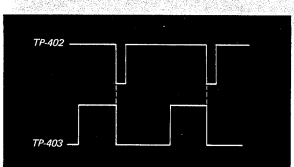


Fig. 7-9.

3. Turn the TRACKING control clockwise and counterclockwise and confirm that the output pulse shifts at least 6 msec in both directions. See Fig. 7-10.

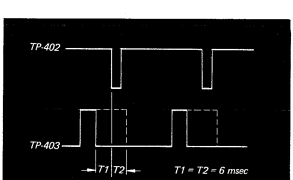


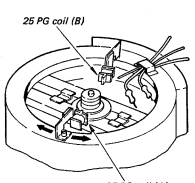
Fig. 7-10.

7-2-8. Slow-Speed Adjustment

1. Play back a prerecorded tape and set the VTR to the Slow mode. Set the SLOW control for fully counterclockwise.
2. Connect the frequency counter to TP-701 on the SV5 Board and adjust R717 so that FG frequency is 55 to 60 Hz.
3. Set the SLOW control for fully clockwise. Check that FG frequency is more than 200 Hz.

7-2-9. 25 PG Coil (A) Position Setting

1. Play back the SONY Alignment Tape.
2. Connect a dual-trace scope to TP-307/V1 Board and to TP-409/SV4 Board. Adjust the 25 PG coil (A) by moving it slightly to the left or right so that the phase between the leading edge of vertical sync of video output and the leading edge of the 25 PG pulse is 8 H ± 1 H. See Fig. 7-11. The 25 PG coil (A) is located at 12 o'clock position on the drum.
3. After this adjustment, adjust Section 7-2-10, 25 PG PULSE PHASE CHECK.



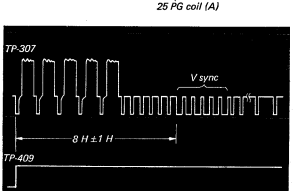


Fig. 7-11.

7-2-10. 25 PG Pulse Phase Check

This adjustment follows the 25 PG Coil (A) Position setting in Section 7-2-9.

1. Connect the scope to TP-409, on the SV4 Board.
2. Adjust R495 so that T1 and T2 are 20 ms ±0.5 ms (50% duty cycle) as shown in Fig. 7-12.

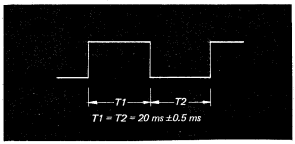


Fig. 7-12. 25 PG Pulse phase check

7-2-11. Slow 50 PG Position Setting

1. Connect a dual-trace scope to TP-409 on the SV4 Board and TP-307 on the V1 Board. Trigger the scope from TP-409 on the SV4 Board.
2. Play back a alignment tape and set the VTR to the Slow mode.
3. Adjust R377 so that the phase between the leading edge of 50 PG and leading edge of the 25 PG pulse is 250 μsec ±10 μsec. See Fig. 7-13.

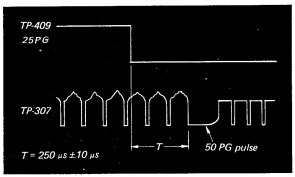


Fig. 7-13. Position of 50 PG pulse

SECTION 8
AUDIO SYSTEM ALIGNMENT

8-1. AUDIO HEAD AZIMUTH ADJUSTMENT

1. Connect a scope or a VTVM to TP-502 on the A2 Board.
2. Play back the 7 kHz part of the SONY Alignment tape.
3. Adjust the Azimuth and Titl Adjusting Screws shown in Fig. 8-1 for maximum output.

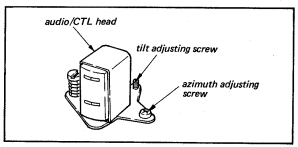


Fig. 8-1. Azimuth and tilt adjusting screws

8-2. LEVEL METER SETTING

1. Set the VTR to Manual in the E-to-E mode.
2. Feed a 1 kHz signal, −65 dB to the MIC IN jack in CAMERA or LINE mode. Terminate the LINE OUT jack with a 10 kΩ resistor and connect a VTVM. Adjust the LEVEL control on the control panel so that the LINE OUT level is 0 dB.
3. Adjust R532 so that the pointer of the level meter is positioned as shown in Fig. 8-2.

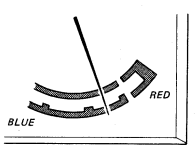


Fig. 8-2. Level meter setting

8-3. AGC LEVEL SETTING

1. Set the VTR to AGC in the E-to-E mode.
2. Terminate the LINE OUT jack with a 10 kΩ resistor and connect a VTVM.
3. Feed a 1 kHz signal, −65 dB to the MIC IN jack in the CAMERA or LINE mode.
4. Adjust R533 to obtain a meter reading of 0 dB.

8-4. AUDIO BIAS SETTING

1. Feed a 1 kHz, −65 dB signal to the MIC IN jack.
2. Thread a tape onto the Videocorder. Connect a camera and a monitor to the recorder and a VTVM to TP-504 on the A2 Board.
3. Point the camera at the VTVM so that the meter indication is visible on the monitor in the Record mode.
4. Make a recording of the input audio signal while varying C536 (on the A2 Board) throughout its range very slowly.
5. Rewind and play back the tape. Watching the monitor, note the level on the meter (the playback picture) at which output is greatest, as indicated by the playback sound level.
6. Set the VTR to the Record mode again and adjust C536 for the reading that gave maximum output during playback.
7. Set the VTR to the Audio Dub mode and adjust L401 on the SV4 Board for the same reading (at TP-504/A2 Board) that gave maximum output during playback.

8-5. PLAYBACK LEVEL SETTING

1. Connect the VTVM to the LINE OUT jack using a 10 kΩ load resistor.
2. Play back the 1 kHz part of the SONY Alignment tape and adjust R518 so that the line out level is 0 dB ±0.5 dB.

8-6. BIAS TRAP ADJUSTMENT

1. Connect a VTVM to TP-505. Set the VTR in the record mode.
2. Adjust L502 for minimum output.

8-7. OVERALL FREQUENCY CHARACTERISTICS

1. Connect a VTVM to the LINE OUT jack using a 10 kΩ load resistor.
2. Feed a 1 kHz signal, −65 dB to the MIC IN jack and make a recording. Play back the tape and confirm that the output is 0 dB ±2 dB.
3. Record 100 Hz and 10 kHz, −65 dB signals and play back the tape. Check that the frequency response conforms to the following specifications. If it does not, adjust R513. Repeat Section 8-5. PLAYBACK LEVEL SETTING.

Specifications:

1 kHz	0 dB ±2 dB
100 Hz	0 dB −3, +1 dB
10 kHz	−1 dB ±0.5 dB

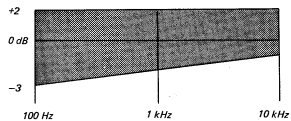
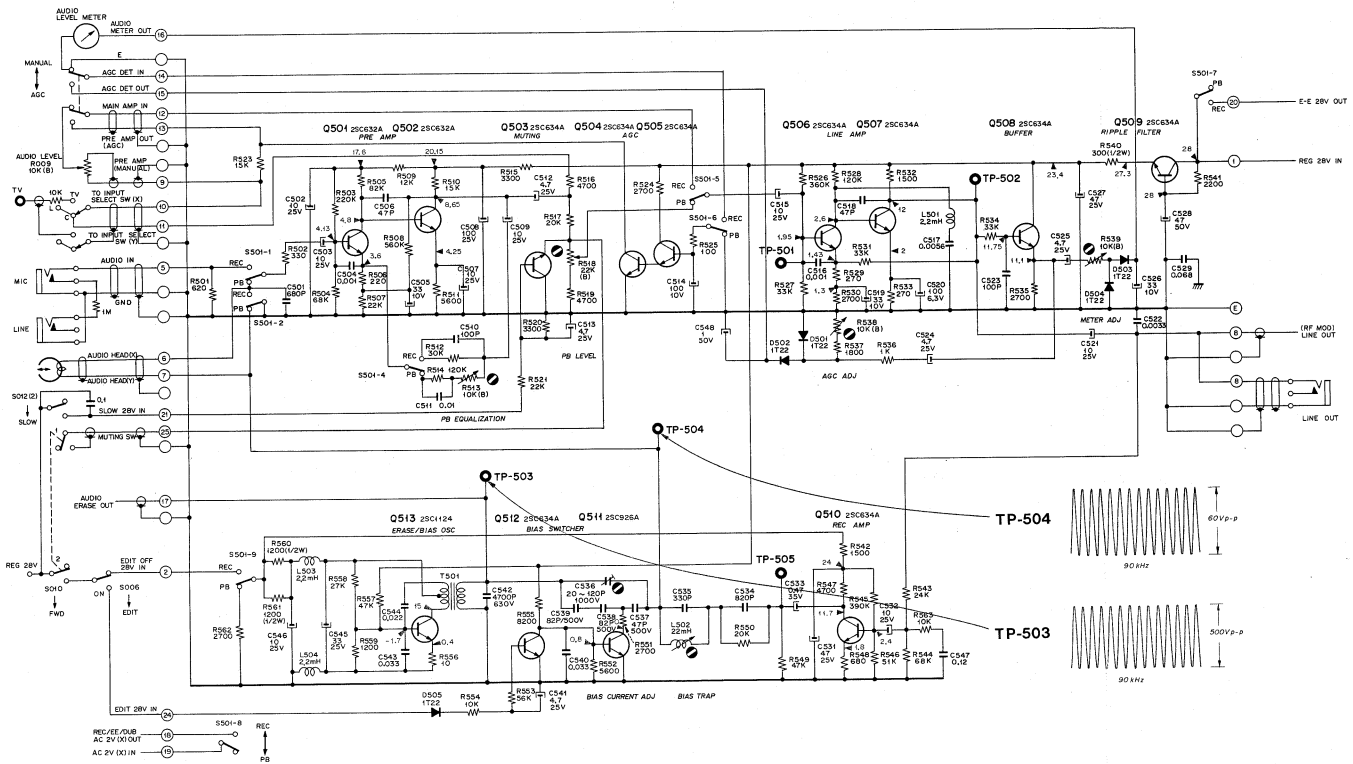
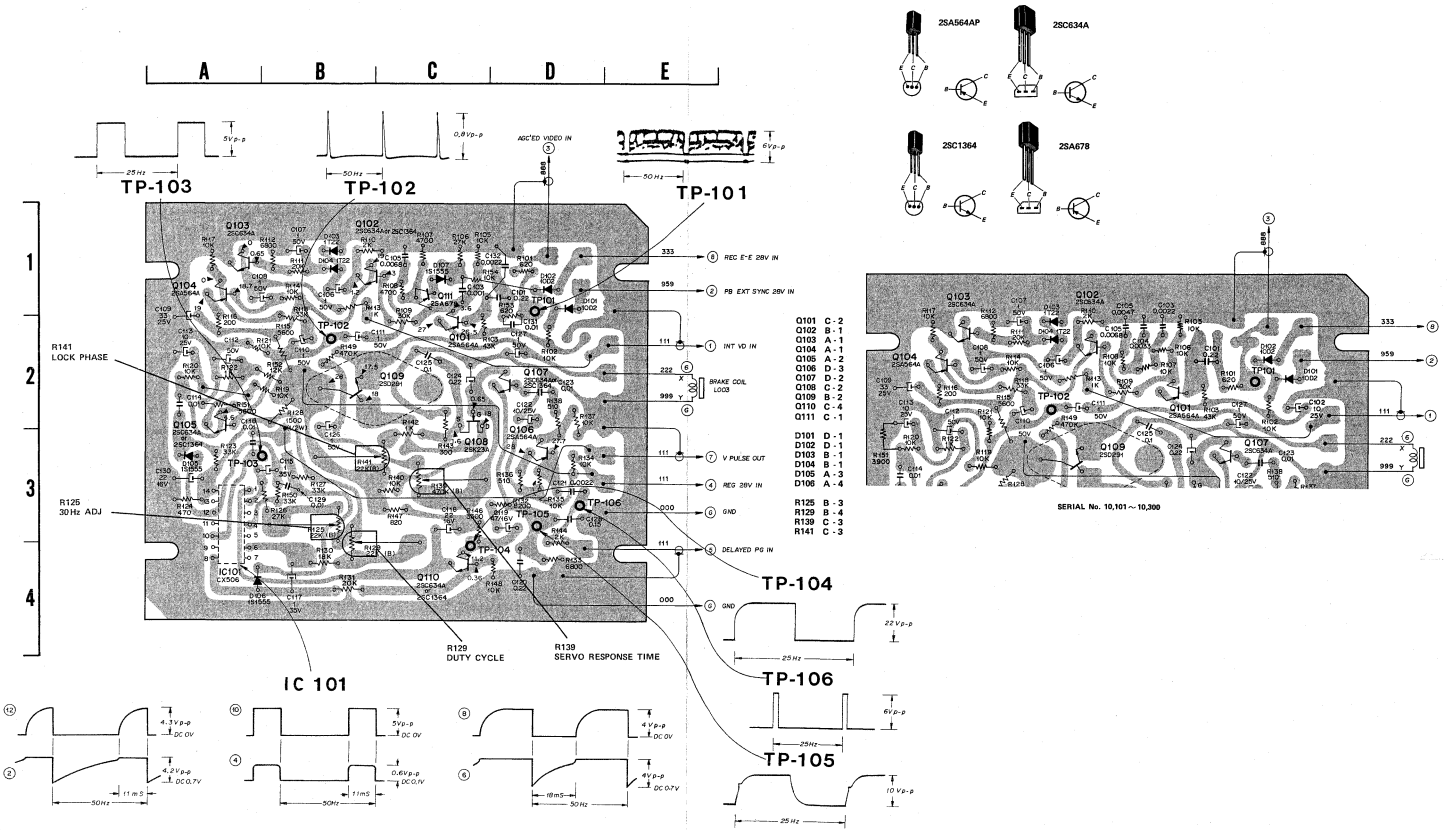


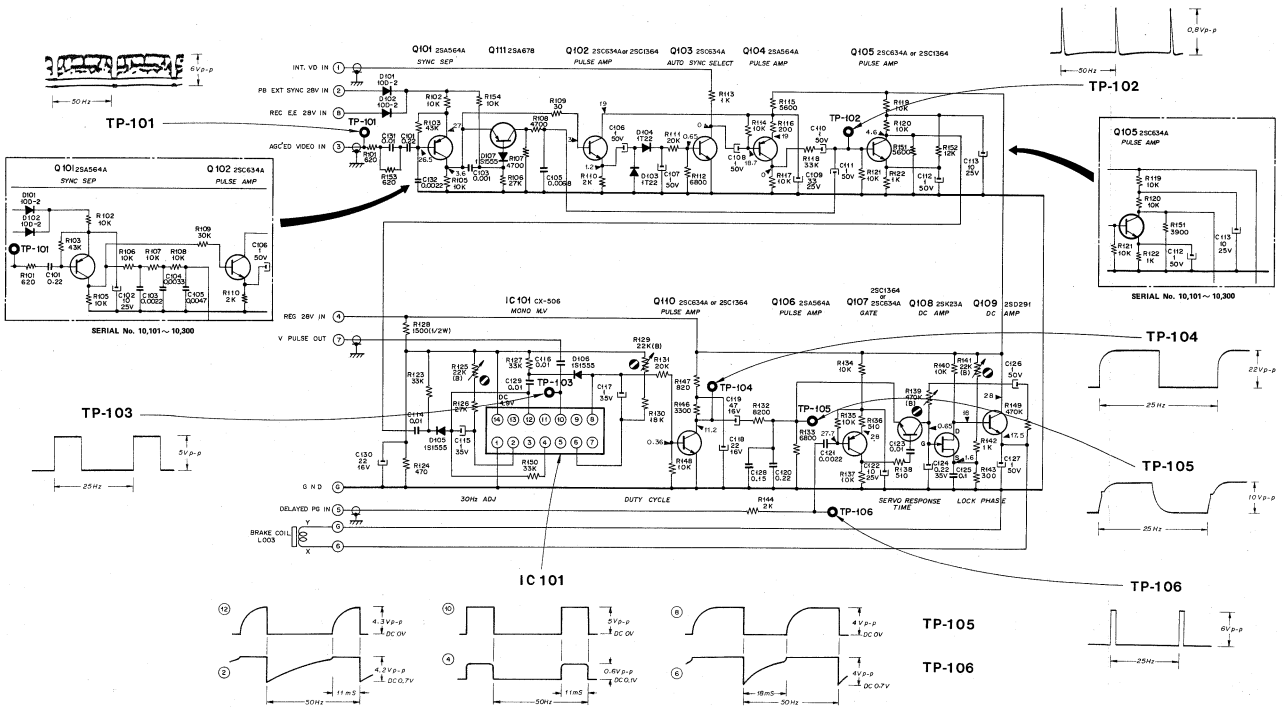
Fig. 8-3.

A2 (AUDIO) SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

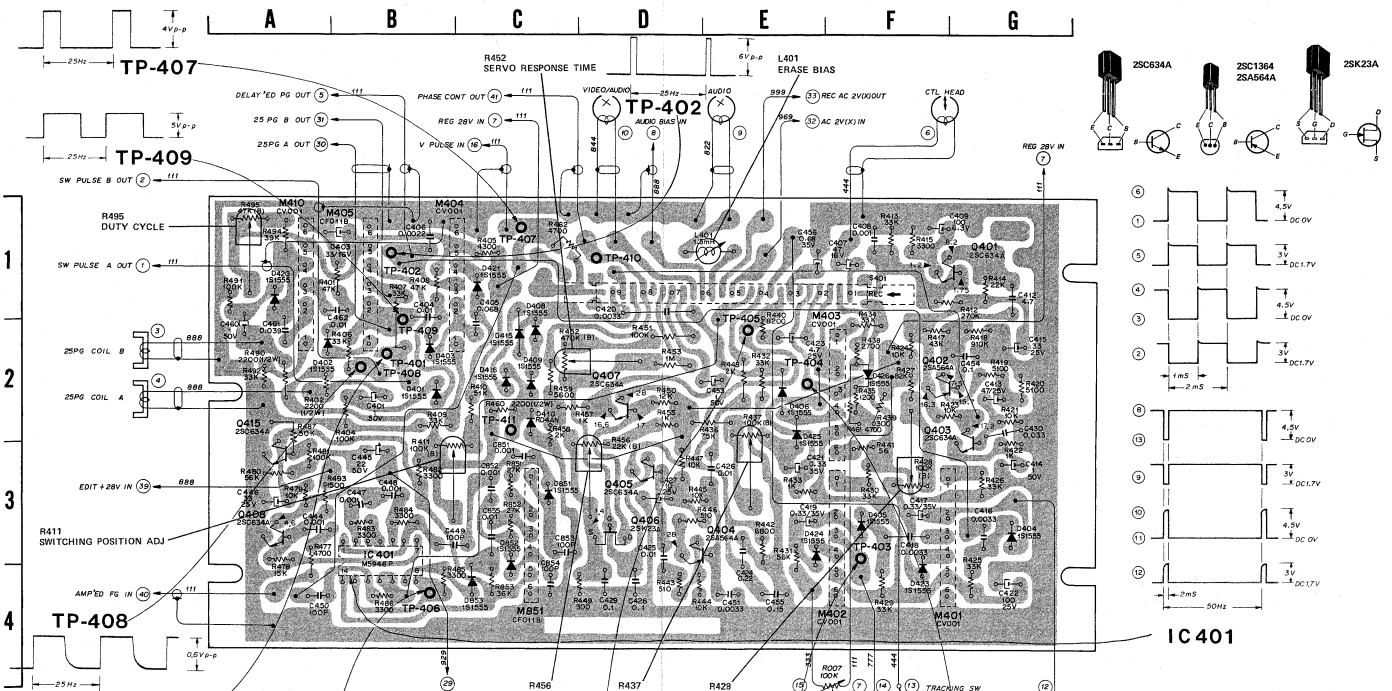



A
B
C
D
E
1
2
3
4
TP-103
TP-102
TP-101
TP-104
TP-106
TP-105
IC 101
R141
LOCK PHASE
R125
30Hz ADJ
R129
DUTY CYCLE
R139
SERVO RESPONSE TIME
AGC'ED VIDEO IN
REC E-E 28V IN
PB EXT SYNC 28V IN
INT VD IN
BRAKE COIL
LOO3
V PULSE OUT
REG 28V IN
GND
DELAYED PG IN
GND
Q101 C-2
Q102 B-1
Q103 A-1
Q104 A-1
Q105 A-2
Q106 D-3
Q107 D-2
Q108 C-2
Q109 B-2
Q110 C-4
Q111 C-1
D101 D-1
D102 D-1
D103 B-1
D104 B-1
D105 A-3
D106 A-4
R125 B-3
R129 B-4
R139 C-3
R141 C-3
2SA564AP
2SC634A
2SC1364
2SA678
SERIAL No. 10,101 ~ 10,300

SV2 (DRUM SERVO) SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM – Serial No. 10,301 and Higher –

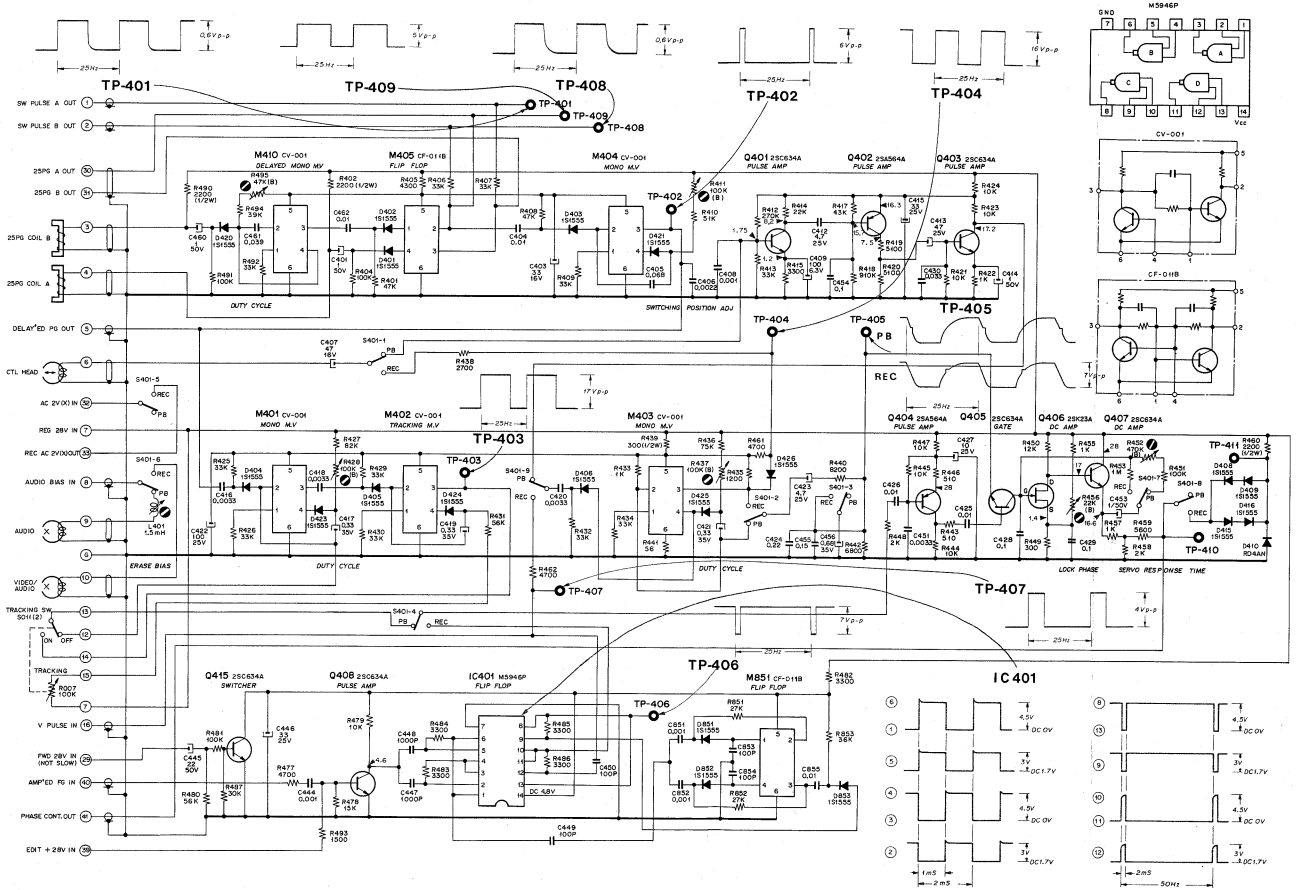


9-4. SV4 (CAPSTAN PHASE SERVO) PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD

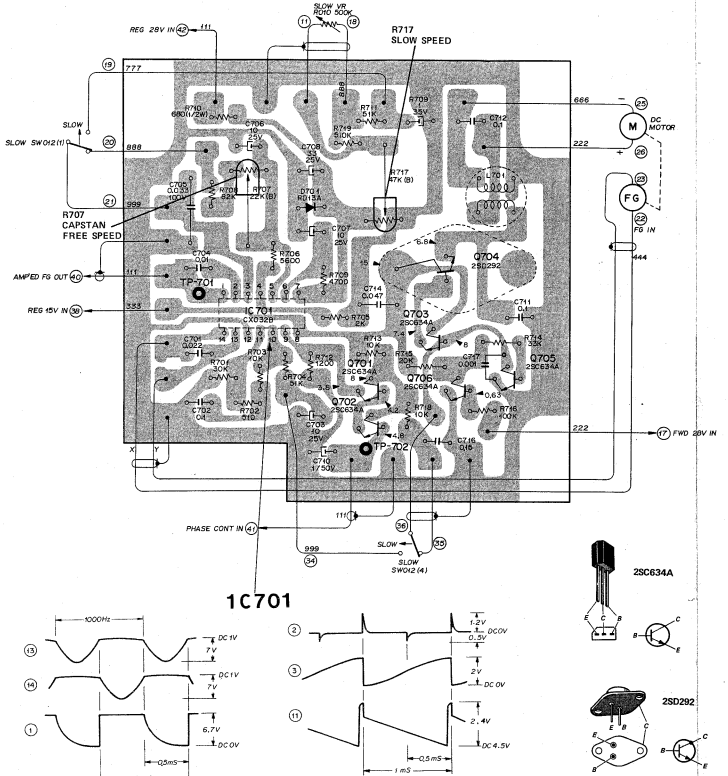


Q401	G - 1	D401	B - 2	D420	A - 1	R411	B - 3
Q402	F - 2	D402	A - 2	D421	C - 1	R428	F - 3
Q403	G - 3	D403	B - 2	D423	F - 4	R437	E - 3
Q404	E - 3	D404	G - 3	D424	E - 3	R452	C - 2
Q405	D - 3	D405	F - 3	D425	E - 3	R456	D - 3
Q406	D - 3	D406	E - 2	D426	F - 2	R495	A - 1
Q407	D - 2	D408	C - 2	D851	C - 3		
Q408	A - 3	D409	C - 2	D852	C - 4	L401	E - 1
Q415	A - 2	D410	C - 2	D853	C - 4		
		D415	C - 2				
		D416	C - 2				

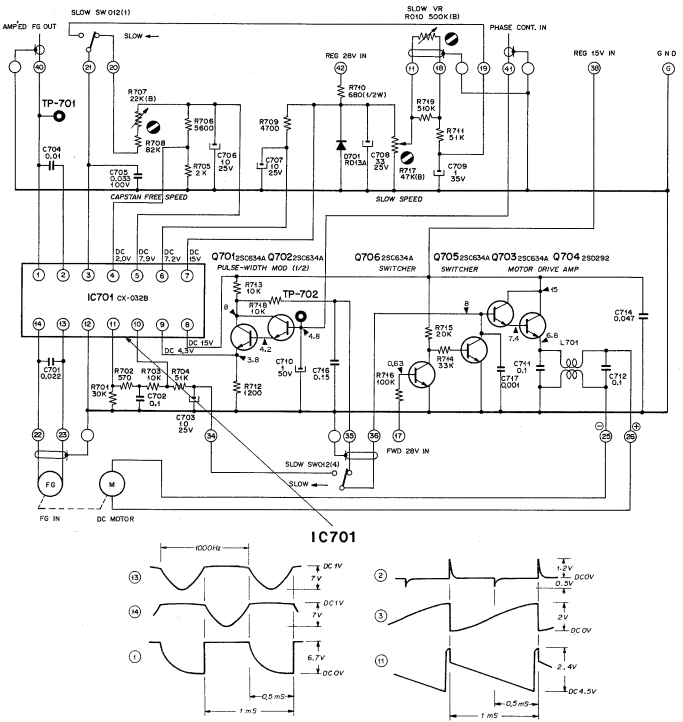
SV4 (CAPSTAN PHASE SERVO) SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



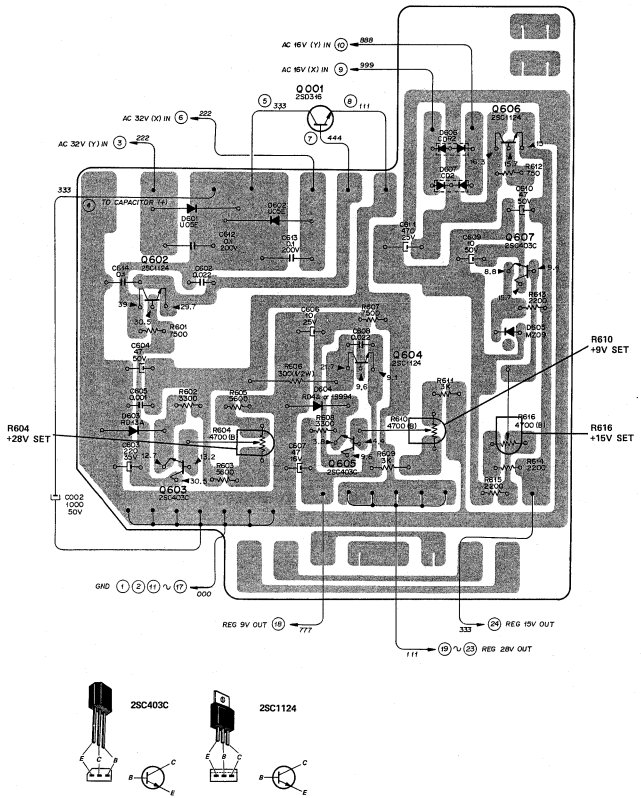
9-5. SV5 (CAPSTAN SPEED SERVO) PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD



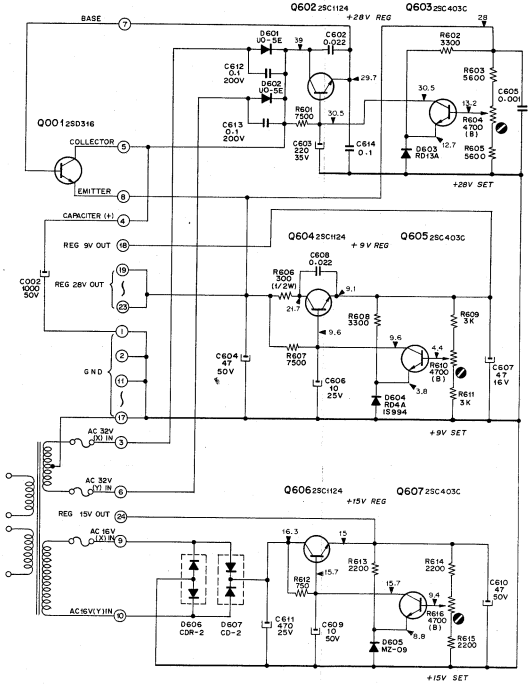
SV5 (CAPSTAN SPEED SERVO) SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



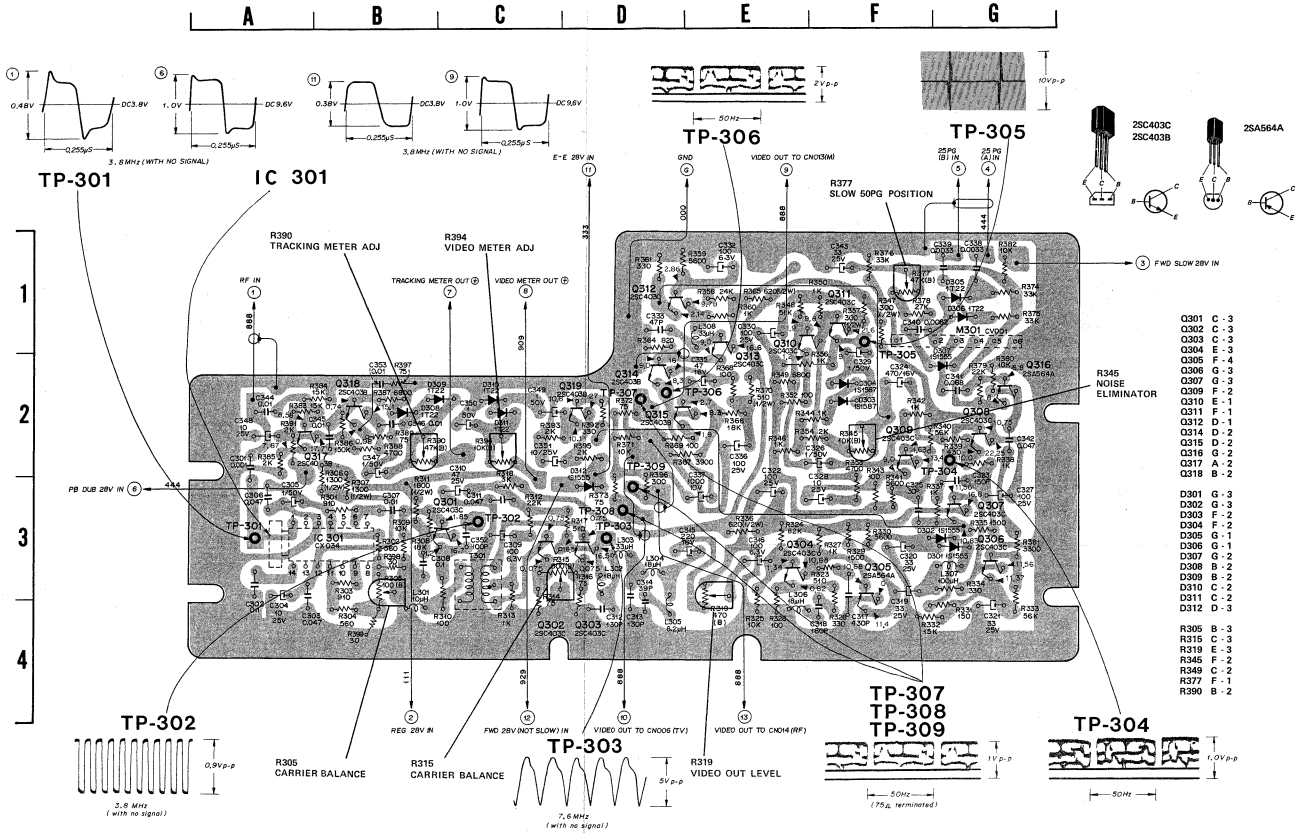
9-6. R5 (REGULATOR) PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD



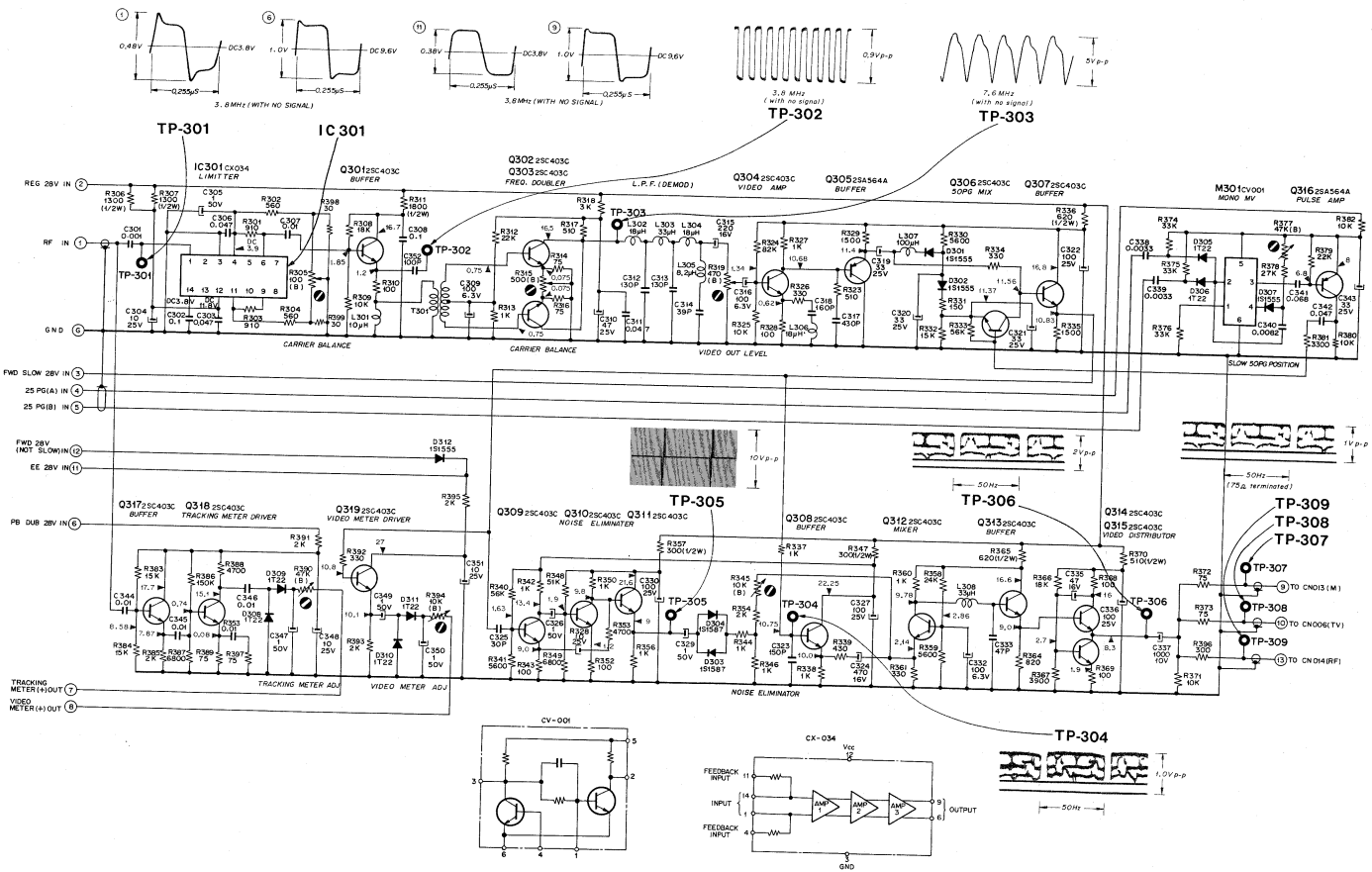
R5 (REGULATOR) SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM

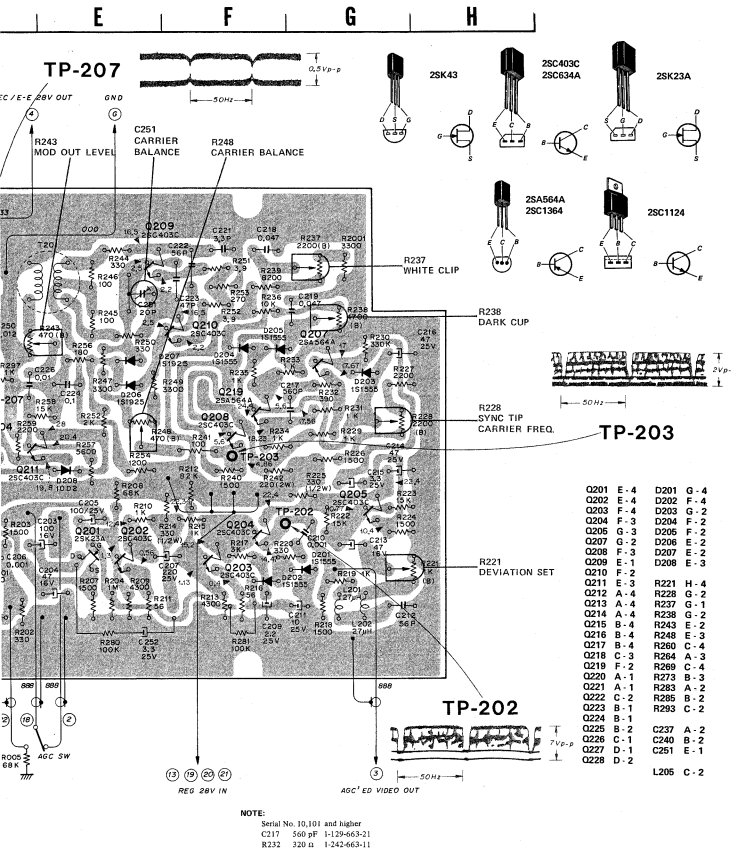


9-7. V1 (LIMITER AND DEMODULATOR) PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD



V1 (LIMITER AND DEMODULATOR) SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



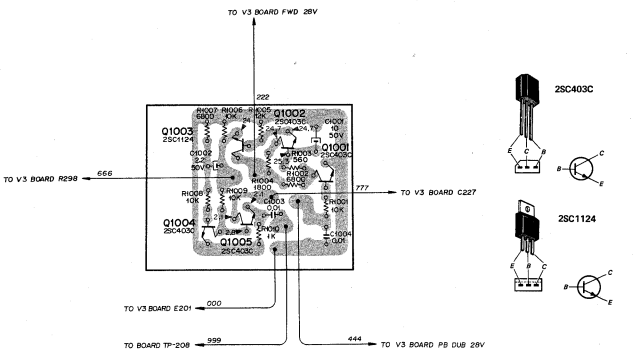


Q201	E - 4	D201	G - 4
Q202	E - 4	D202	F - 4
Q203	F - 4	D203	G - 2
Q204	F - 3	D204	F - 2
Q205	G - 3	D205	F - 2
Q207	G - 2	D206	E - 2
Q208	F - 3	D207	E - 2
Q209	E - 1	D208	E - 3
Q210	F - 2		
Q211	E - 3	R221	H - 4
Q212	A - 4	R228	G - 2
Q213	A - 4	R237	G - 1
Q214	A - 4	R238	G - 2
Q215	B - 4	R243	E - 2
Q216	B - 4	R248	E - 3
Q217	B - 4	R260	C - 4
Q218	C - 3	R264	A - 3
Q219	F - 2	R269	C - 4
Q220	A - 1	R273	B - 3
Q221	A - 1	R283	A - 2
Q222	C - 2	R285	B - 2
Q223	B - 1	R293	C - 2
Q224	B - 1		
Q225	B - 2	C237	A - 2
Q226	C - 1	C240	B - 2
Q227	D - 1	C251	E - 1
Q228	D - 2		
		L205	C - 2

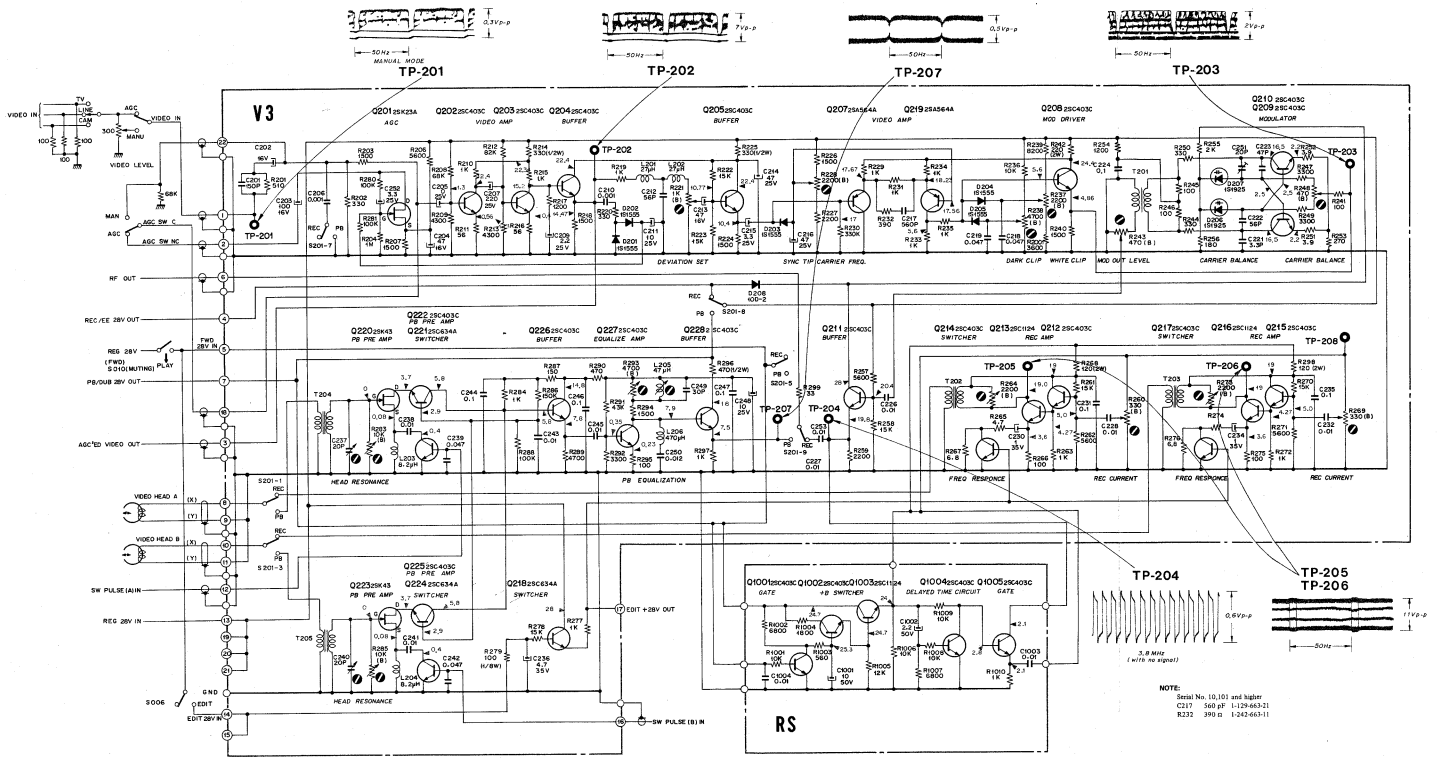
NOTE:

Serial No. 10,101 and higher

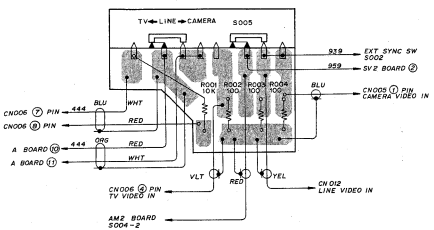
C217	560 pF	1-129-663-21
R232	320 Ω	1-242-663-11



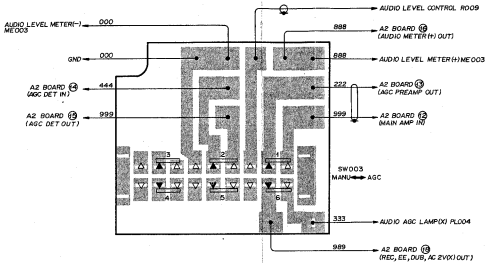
9-11. V3 (MODULATOR, REC/PB AMP), RS (EDIT MODE SWITCHER) SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM



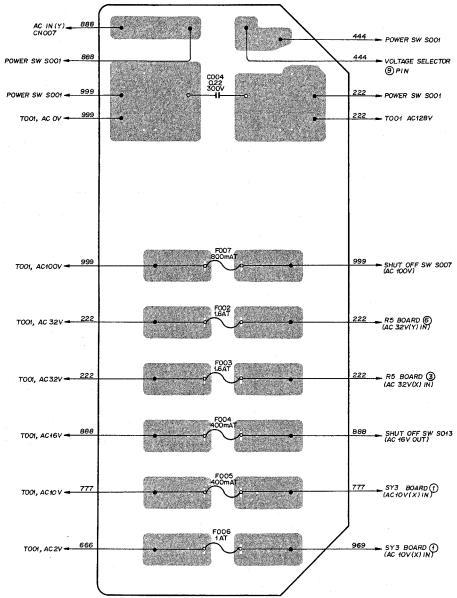
9-12. IS (INPUT SELECT SWITCH)
– PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD –



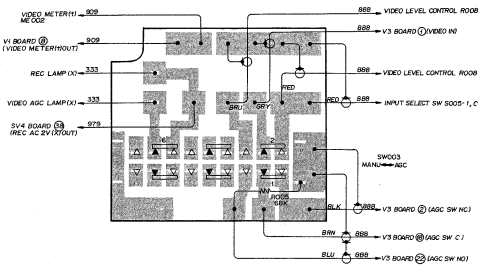
9-13. AM1 (AUDIO AGC/MANU SWITCH)
– PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD –



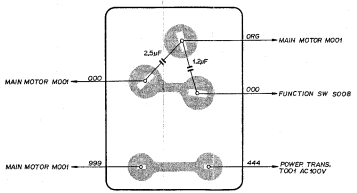
9-16. FU (FUSE HOLDER)
– PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD –



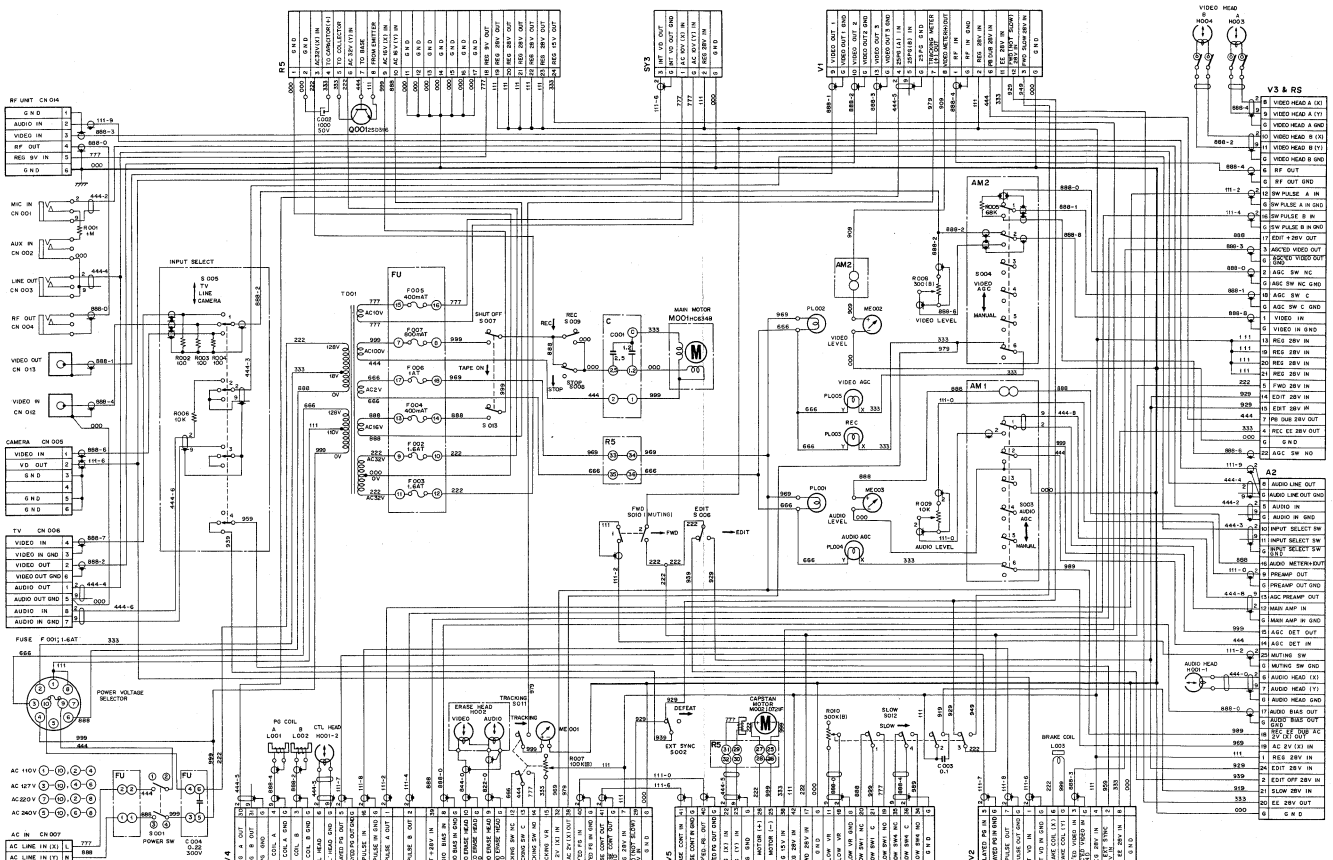
9-14. AM2 (VIDEO AGC/MANU SWITCH)
– PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD –



9-15. C (PHASE SPLIT CAPACITOR)
– PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD –



9-17. FRAME WIRING



SECTION 10
EXPLODED VIEWS WITH PART NUMBERS

Hardware Nomenclature

P – Pan Head Screw

PS – Pan Head Screw with Spring Washer

K – Flat Countersunk Head Screw

B – Binding Head Screw

RK – Oval Countersunk Head Screw

T – Truss Head Screw

R – Round Head Screw

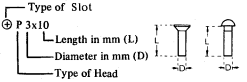
F – Flat Fillister Head Screw

SC – Set Screw

E – Retaining Ring (E Washer)

W – Washer
SW – Spring Washer
LW – Lock Washer
N – Nut

– Example –

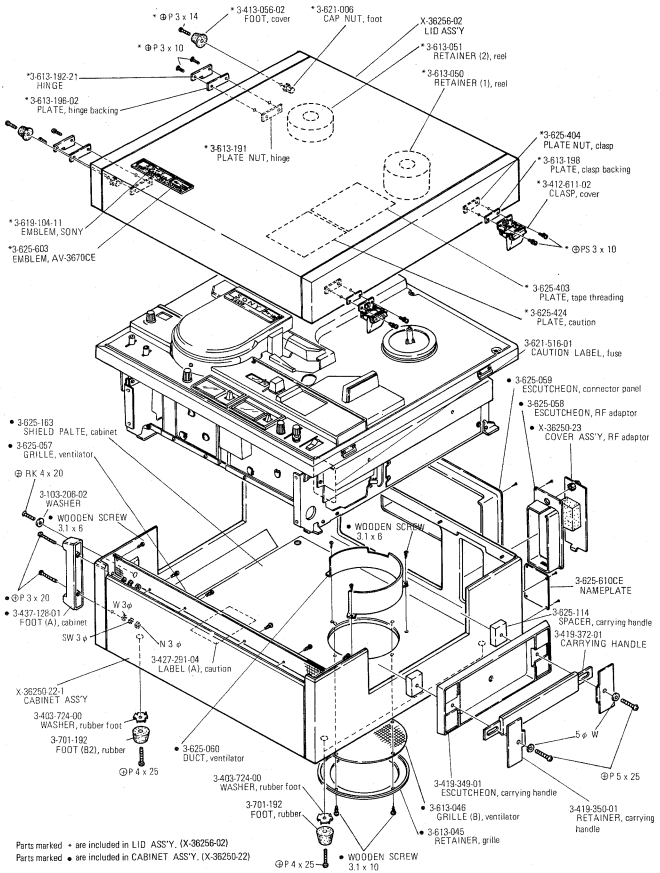


All screws conform to ISO standards, unless otherwise noted

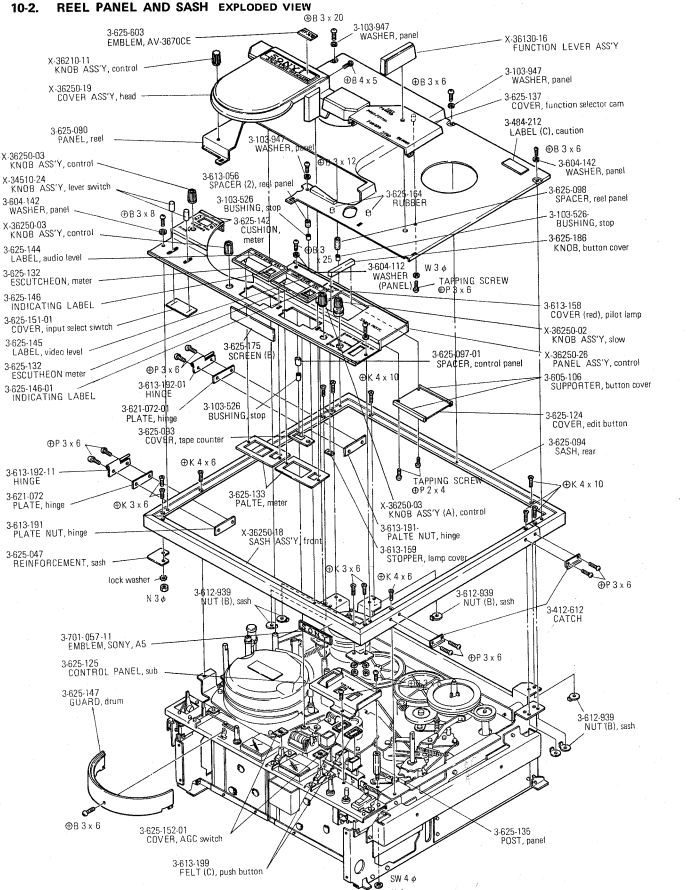
Scale: 25.4 millimeters

1 inch

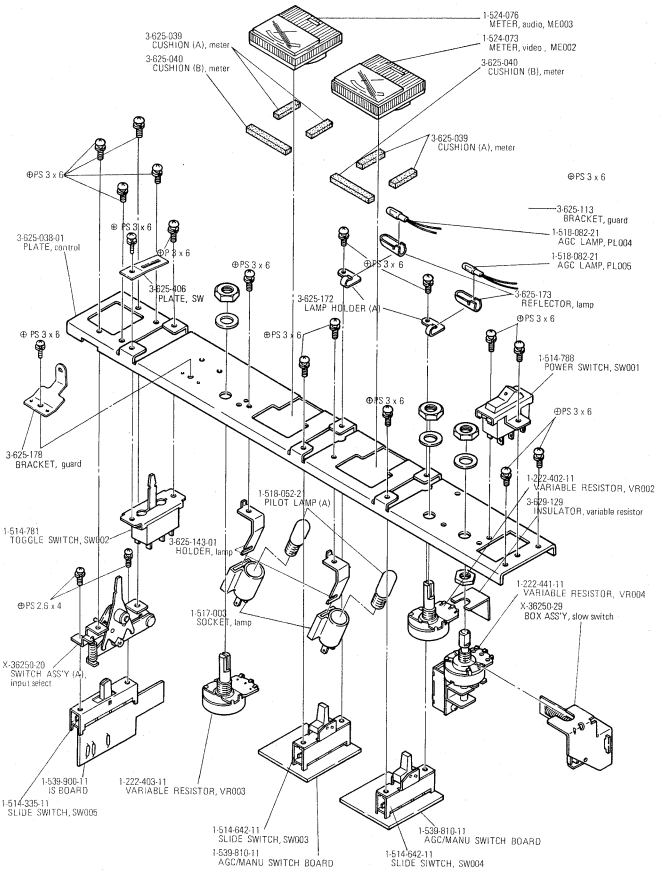
10-1. CABINET ASSEMBLY EXPLODED VIEW



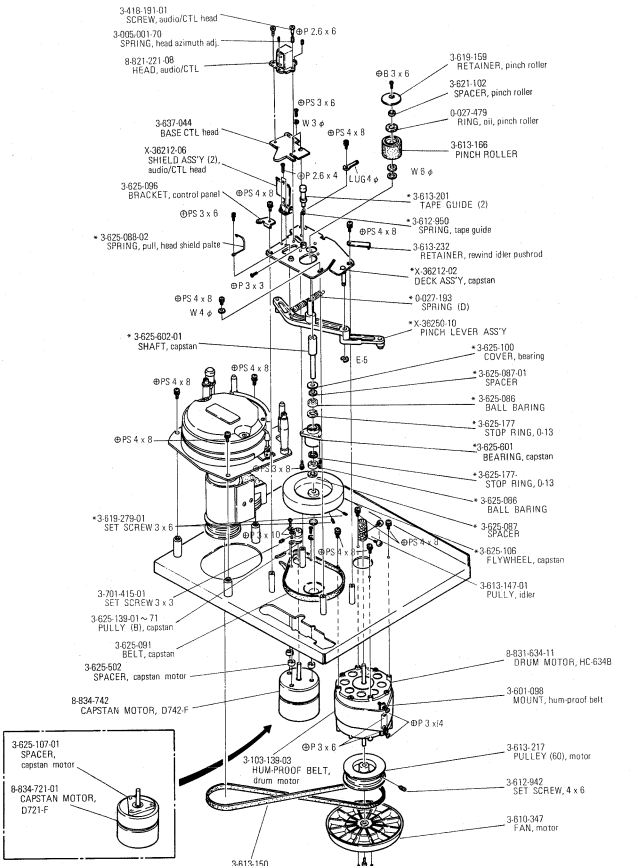
10-2. REEL PANEL AND SASH EXPLODED VIEW



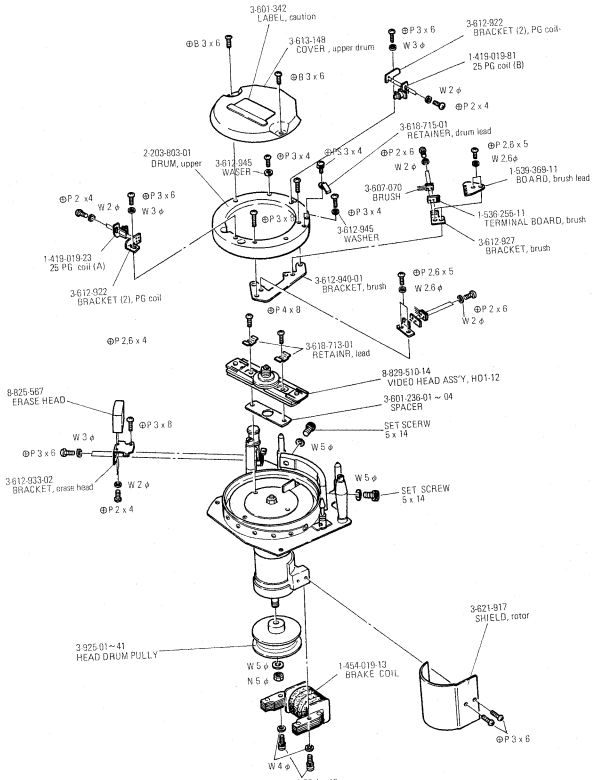
10-3. TAPE TRANSPORT 1 EXPLODED VIEW



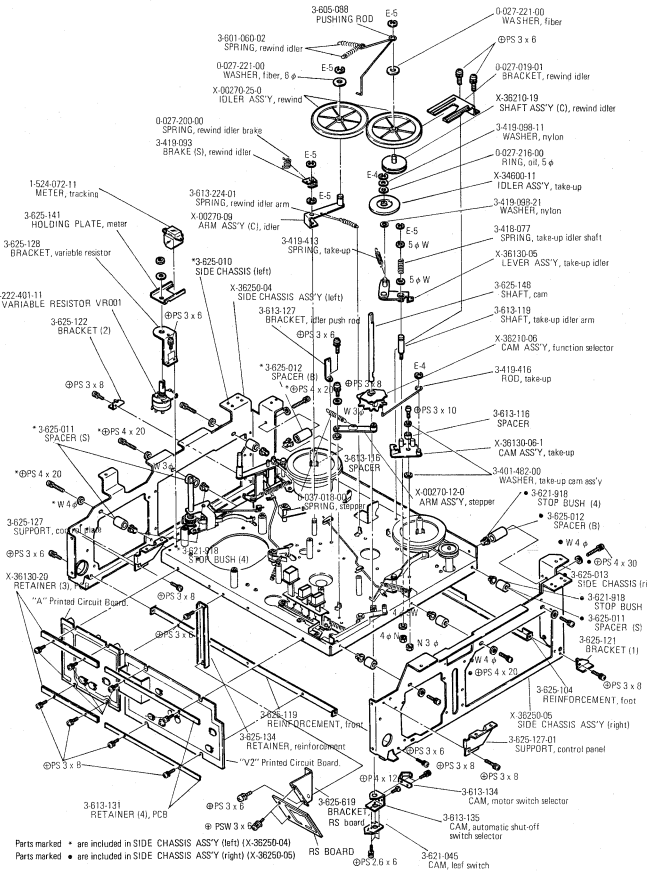
10-4. TAPE TRANSPORT 2 AND CHASSIS EXPLODED VIEW



10-5. RECORD SWITCH LINKAGE EXPLODED VIEW

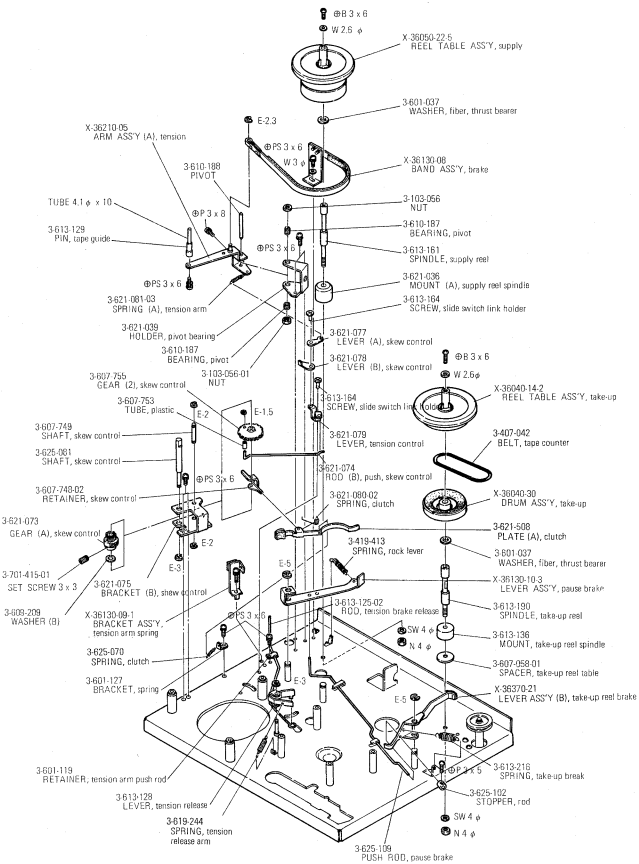


10-6. CONTROL PANEL EXPLODED VIEW

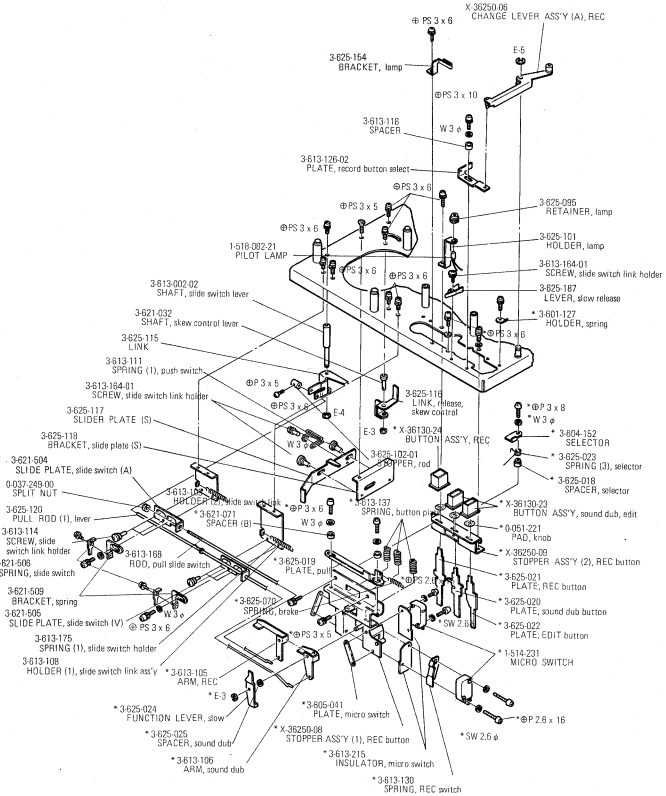


Parts marked * are included in SIDE CHASSIS ASS'Y (left) (X-36250-04)
Parts marked • are included in SIDE CHASSIS ASS'Y (right) (X-36250-05)

10-7. POWER SUPPLY BLOCK AND MICROSWITCHES EXPLODED VIEW

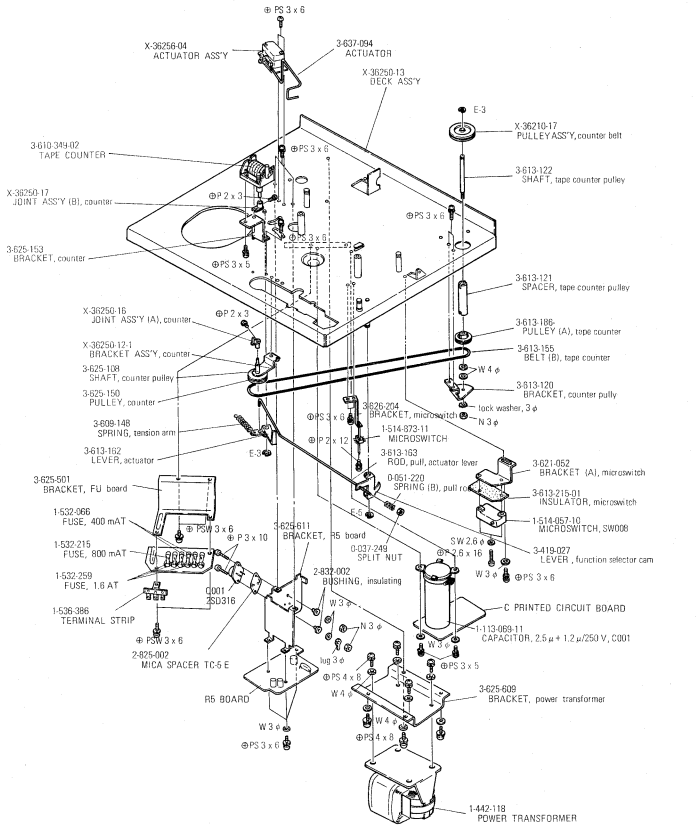


10-8. CONNECTOR PANEL EXPLODED VIEW



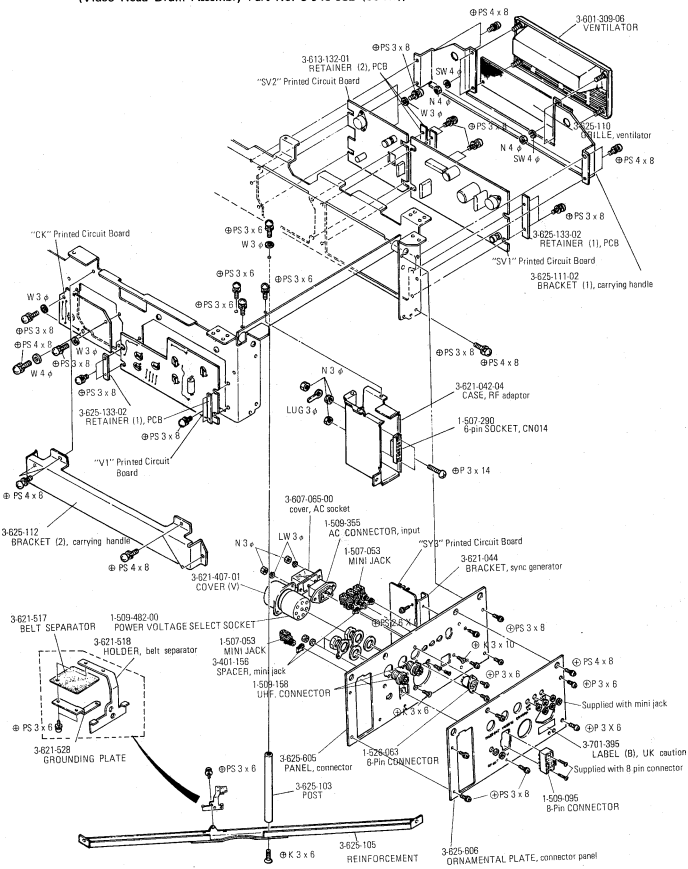
Parts marked * are included in CAPSTAN BLOCK ASS'Y (X-36256-01)

10-9. CAPSTAN DECK ASSEMBLY AND MOTORS EXPLODED VIEW

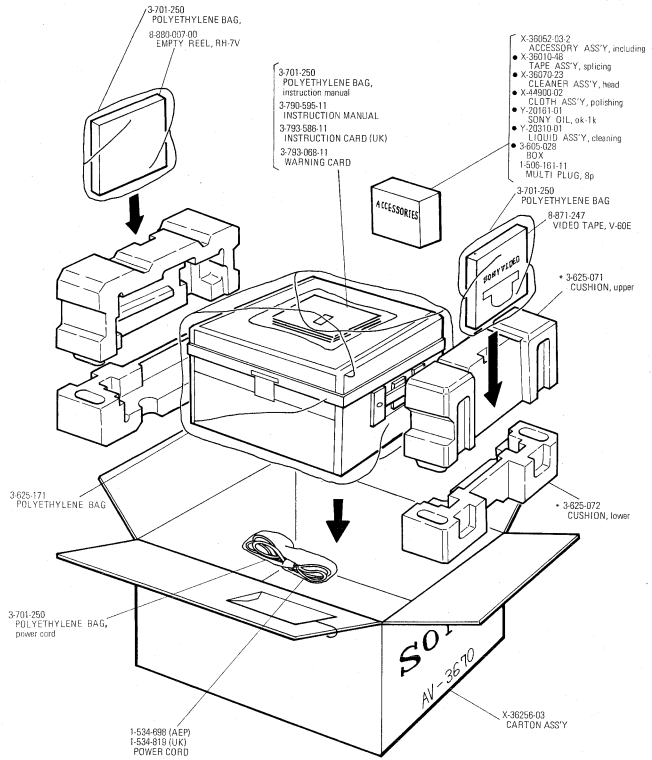


10-10. HEAD DRUM ASSEMBLY EXPLODED VIEW

(Video Head Drum Assembly Part No. 8-945-532 (50 Hz))



10-11. PACKING



Parts marked • are included in CARTON ASS'Y (X-36256-03)
Parts marked ● are included in ACCESSORY ASS'Y (X-36052-03-2)

SECTION 11
COMPLETE SPARE PARTS LIST

IMPORTANT

When ordering parts, be sure to furnish the following information:

1. Part Number
2. Model Number
3. Description as contained in this parts list

Due to our use of an electronic data processing system, your orders are processed by the PART NUMBER specified by you.

Please order carefully-wrong part numbers result in wrong parts.

11-1. MECHANICAL PARTS LIST

Part No.	Description
X-00270-09	Arm Ass'y (C), idler
X-00270-12	Arm Ass'y, stepper
X-00270-25	Idler Ass'y, rewind
X-34510-24	Knob Ass'y, lever switch
X-34600-11	Idler Ass'y (B)
X-36040-14	Reel Table Ass'y, take-up
X-36040-30	Drum Ass'y, take-up
X-36050-22	Reel Table Ass'y, supply
X-36052-03	Accessory Ass'y
X-36130-05	Lever Ass'y, take-up idler
X-36130-06	Cam Ass'y, take-up
X-36130-08	Band Ass'y, brake
X-36130-09	Bracket Ass'y, tension arm spring
X-36130-10	Lever Ass'y, pause brake
X-36130-16	Function Lever Ass'y, including
X-36130-20	Retainer (3), P. C. B.
X-36210-05	Arm Ass'y (A), tension
X-36210-06	Cam Ass'y, function selector
X-36210-11	Knob Ass'y (1), control
X-36210-17	Pulley Ass'y, counter belt including
0-049-142-00	Felt
3-407-040-02	Pulley, counter belt
X-36210-19	Idler Arm Ass'y (E), including
3-621-097	Plate (E-2), idler
3-621-098	Plate (E-1), idler
X-36212-06	Shield Ass'y (3), audio/CTL head
X-36215-04	Shield Case Ass'y, V1 board
X-36250-03	Knob Ass'y (A), control
X-36250-04	Side Chassis Ass'y (Left), including
3-621-918	Stop Bush (4)
3-625-010	Side Chassis (Left)
3-625-011	Spacer (S)
3-625-012	Spacer (B)
X-36250-05	Side Chassis Ass'y (Right), including
3-621-918	Stop Bush (4)
3-625-011	Spacer (S)
3-625-012	Spacer (B)
3-625-013	Side Chassis (Right)
X-36250-06	Change Lever Ass'y (A), REC
X-36250-07	REC Button Block Ass'y, including
X-36130-23	Button Ass'y, sound dub, EDIT
X-36130-24	Button Ass'y, REC
X-36250-08	Stopper Ass'y (1), REC button
X-36250-09	Stopper Ass'y (2), REC button
0-051-221	Pad, knob
3-601-127	Holder, spring
3-604-152	Selector
3-605-041	Plate, micro switch
3-613-105	Arm, REC
3-613-106	Arm, sound dub
3-613-130	Spring, REC switch
3-613-137	Spring, button plate
3-613-215	Insulator, micro switch
3-621-071	Spacer (B)
3-625-018	Spacer, selector

Part No.	Description
3-625-019	Plate, pull
3-625-020	Plate, sound dub button
3-625-070	Spring, brake
3-625-021	Plate, REC button
3-625-022	Plate, EDIT button
3-625-023	Spring (3), selector
3-625-024	Function Lever, slow
3-625-025	Spacer, sound dub
X-36250-12	Bracket Ass'y, counter pulley
X-36250-13	Deck Ass'y
X-36250-16	Joint Ass'y (A), counter
X-36250-17	Joint Ass'y (B), counter
X-36250-18	Sash Ass'y, front, including
3-625-047	Reinforcement, sash
X-36250-19	Cover Ass'y, head
X-36250-20	Switch Ass'y (A), input select, including
X-31400-41	Lever Ass'y, input select SW
3-140-290	Spring
X-36250-22	Cabinet Ass'y, including
X-36250-23	Cover Ass'y, RF adaptor
3-437-128	Foot (A), cabinet
3-613-045	Retainer, grille
3-613-046	Grille (B), ventilator
3-625-057	Grille, ventilator
3-625-058	Escutcheon, RF adaptor
3-625-059	Escutcheon, connector panel
3-625-060	Duct, ventilator
3-625-061	Emblem, RF unit
X-36250-26	Panel Ass'y, control
X-36250-29	Box Ass'y, slow switch
X-3625-404	Knob Ass'y, slow
X-36256-01	Capstan Block Ass'y, including
X-36212-02	Deck Ass'y, capstan
X-36250-10	Pinch Lever Ass'y
0-027-193	Spring (D)
3-612-950	Spring, tape guide
3-613-201	Tape Guide (2)
3-625-086	Ball Bearing
3-625-087	Spacer
3-625-088	Spring, pull head shield plate
3-625-100	Cover, bearing
3-625-106	Flyhweel, capstan
3-625-177	Stop Ring, 0–13
3-625-601	Bearing, capstan
3-625-602	Shaft, capstan
3-619-279	Set Screw 3 x 6
X-36256-02	Lid Ass'y (CE), including
3-412-611	Clasp Cover
3-413-056	Foot, cover
3-613-050	Retainer (1), reel
3-613-051	Retainer (2), reel
3-613-191	Plate Nut, hinge
3-613-192	Hinge
3-613-196	Plate, hinge backing

Part No.	Description
3-613-198	Plate, clasp backing
3-619-104	Emblem, SONY
3-621-006	Cap Nut, foot
3-625-403	Plate, tape threading
3-625-424	Plate, caution
X-36256-04	Actuator Ass'y
X-36370-21	Lever Ass'y (C), take-up reel brake
0-027-019	Bracket, rewind idler
0-027-200	Spring, rewind idler brake
0-027-216	Ring Oil, 5 mm dia
0-027-221	Washer Fiber, 6 mm dia
0-027-479	Ring Oil, pinch roller
0-037-018	Spring, stepper
0-037-249	Split Nut
0-051-220	Spring (B), pull rod
0-051-221	Knob Pad
2-825-002	Insulator, mica, TC-5E
2-832-002	Bushing, insulating
3-001-706	Clamp, harness
3-001-707-06	Clamp, harness
3-001-707-09	Clamp, harness
3-001-707-11	Clamp, harness
3-005-001-70	Spring, head azimuth adj.
3-005-074	Washer
3-103-056	Nut
3-103-139	Hum-Proof Belt, motor, capstan
3-103-206	Washer
3-103-526	Bushing, stop
3-103-947	Washer, panel
3-401-156	Spacer, minijack
3-401-482	Washer, take-up cam ass'y
3-403-724	Washer, rubber foot
3-407-042	Belt, tape counter
3-409-108	Washer, reel panel
3-412-612	Catch
3-418-077	Spring, take-up idler shaft
3-418-191	Screw, audio/CTL head adjust
3-418-709	Label, ground
3-419-027	Lever, function selector cam
3-419-093	Brake (S), rewind idler
3-419-098-11	Washer, nylon
3-419-098-21	Washer, nylon
3-419-349	Escutcheon, carrying handle
3-419-350	Retainer, carrying handle
3-419-372	Carrying Handle
3-419-413	Spring, rock lever
3-419-416	Rod, take-up
3-427-291	Label (A), coution
3-429-902	Washer, insulating
3-451-111	Ornamental Screw
3-465-184	Cushion, with adhesive
3-484-212	Label (C), caution
3-601-037	Washer Fiber, thrust bearer
3-601-060	Spring, rewind idler
3-601-098	Mount, hum-proof belt

Part No.	Description
3-601-119	Retainer, tension arm push rod
3-601-127	Bracket, spring
3-601-309	Ventilator
3-601-342	Label, caution
3-604-142	Washer, panel
3-605-041	Plate Nut, micro switch retaining
3-605-088	Pushing Rod
3-605-106	Supporter, button cover
3-607-065	Cover, AC connector
3-607-748	Retainer, skew control
3-607-749	Shaft, skew control
3-607-753	Tube, plastic
3-607-755	Gear (2), skew control
3-609-209	Washer, adjustable
3-609-148	Spring, tansion arm
3-610-187	Bearing, pivot
3-610-188	Pivot
3-610-347	Fan, motor
3-610-349	Tape, counter
3-612-939	Nut (B), sash
3-612-942	Set Screw, 4 x 6
3-612-950	Spring, tape guide
3-613-002	Shaft, slide switch lever
3-613-056	Spacer (2), panel
3-613-108	Holder (1), slide switch link ass'y
3-613-109	Holder (2), slide switch link ass'y
3-613-111	Spring (1), push switch
3-613-116	Spacer
3-613-119	Shaft, take-up idler arm
3-613-120	Bracket, counter pulley
3-613-121	Spacer, tape counter pulley
3-613-122	Shaft, tape counter pulley
3-613-125	Rod, tension brake release
3-613-126	Plate, record button select
3-613-127	Bracket, idler push rod spring
3-613-128	Lever, tension release
3-613-129	Pin, tape guide
3-613-131	Retainer (4), P. C. B
3-613-132	Retainer (2), P. C. B
3-613-133	Retainer (1), P. C. B
3-613-134	Cam, motor switch selector
3-613-135	Cam, automatic shut-off switch selector
3-613-136	Mount, take-up reel spindle
3-613-147-01	Pulley, idler
3-613-147-11	Pulley, idler
3-613-148	Cover, upper drum
3-613-150	Belt, drum
3-613-155	Belt (B), tape counter
3-613-158	Cover (Red), pilot lamp
3-613-159	Stopper, lamp cover
3-613-161	Spindle, supply reel
3-613-162	Lever, actuator
3-613-163	Rod, pull, actuator lever
3-613-164	Screw, slide switch link holder

Part No.	Description
3-613-166	Pinch Roller
3-613-168	Rod, pull, slide switch
3-613-175	Spring (1), slide switch link holder
3-613-176	Spring (2), slide switch link holder
3-613-186	Pulley (A), tape counter
3-613-190	Spindle, take-up reel
3-613-191	Plate Nut, hinge
3-613-192-01	Hinge
3-613-192-11	Hinge
3-613-199	Felt (C), push button
3-613-215	Insulator, microswitch
3-613-216	Spring, take-up brake
3-613-217	Pulley (60), motor
3-613-224	Spring, rewind idler arm
3-613-232	Retainer, rewind idler pushrod
3-619-159	Retainer, pinch roller
3-619-244	Spring, tension release arm
3-621-032	Shaft, skew control lever
3-621-036	Mount (A), supply reel spindle
3-621-039	Holder, pivot bearing
3-621-042	Case, RF adaptor
3-621-044	Bracket, sync generator
3-621-045	Cam, leaf switch
3-621-052	Bracket (A), microswitch
3-621-057	Spacer, knob
3-621-072	Plate, hinge
3-621-073	Gear (A), skew control
3-621-074	Rod (B), push skew control
3-621-075	Bracket (B), skew control
3-621-077	Lever (A), skew control
3-621-078	Lever (B), skew control
3-621-079	Lever, tension control
3-621-080	Spring, clutch
3-621-081	Spring (A), tension arm
3-621-102	Spacer, pinch roller
3-621-504	Slide Plate, slide switch (A)
3-621-505	Slide Plate, slide switch (V)
3-621-506	Spring, slide switch
3-621-508	Plate (A), clutch
3-621-509	Bracket, spring
3-621-517	Belt Separator
3-621-518	Holder, belt separator
3-621-528	Grounding Plate
3-625-038	Plate, control
3-625-039	Cushion (A), motor
3-625-040	Cushion (B), motor
3-625-070	Spring Clutch
3-625-081	Shaft, skew control
3-625-090	Panel, reel
3-625-091	Belt, capstan
3-625-093	Cover, tape counter
3-625-094	Sash, rear
3-625-095	Retainer Lamp
3-625-096	Braket, control panel
3-625-097	Spacer, control panel

Part No.	Descripiton
3-625-098	Spacer, reel panel
3-625-101	Holder, lamp
3-625-102	Stopper, rod
3-625-103	Post
3-625-104	Reinforcement, foot
3-625-105	Reinforcement
3-625-107	Spacer, capstan motor (S/N up to 10,500)
3-625-108	Shaft, counter pulley
3-625-109	Push Rod, pause brake
3-625-110	Grille, ventilator
3-625-111	Bracket (1), carrying handle
3-625-112	Bracket (2), carrying handle
3-625-114	Spacer, carrying handle
3-625-115	Link
3-625-116	Link, release, skew control
3-625-117	Slide Plate (S)
3-625-118	Bracket, slide plate (S)
3-625-119	Reinforcement, front
3-625-120	Pull Rod (1), lever
3-625-121	Bracket (1)
3-625-122	Bracket (2)
3-625-124	Cover, EDIT button
3-625-125	Control Panel, sub
3-625-127	Support, control, plate
3-625-128	Bracket, variable resistor
3-625-129	Insulator, variable resistor
3-625-132	Escutcheon, metor
3-625-133	Retainer (1), P. C. B.
3-625-134	Retainer, reinforcement
3-625-135	Post, panel
3-625-137	Cover, function selector cam
3-625-139-01	Pulley (B), capstan
3-625-139-81	Pulley (B), capstan
3-625-141	Holding Plate, meter
3-625-142	Cushion, meter
3-625-143	Holder, lamp
3-625-144	Label, audio level
3-625-145	Label, video level
3-625-146	Indicating Label
3-625-147	Guard, drum
3-625-148	Shaft, cam
3-625-149	Clamp (1), harness
3-625-150	Pulley, counter
3-625-151	Cover, input, select switch
3-625-152	Cover, AGC switch
3-625-153	Bracket, counter
3-625-154	Bracket, lamp
3-625-158	Clamp (2), harness
3-625-164	Rubber
3-625-165	Shield Plate (E)
3-625-171	Polyethylene Bag
3-625-172	Lamp Holder (A)
3-625-173	Reflector, lamp
3-625-175	Screen (B), light shield

Part No.	Description
3-625-178	Bracket, guard
3-625-180	Rubber, protection
3-625-182	Clamp, harness
3-625-185	Post
3-625-186	Knob, button cover
3-625-187	Lever, slow release
3-625-188	Cover, lamp
3-625-406	Plate, SW
3-625-426	Spacer, minijack
3-625-430	Screen (F), light shield
3-625-501	Bracket, FU board
3-625-502	Spacer, capstan motor (S/N 10,501 and higher)
3-625-603	Emblem, AV-3670CE
3-625-605	Panel, connector
3-625-606	Ornamental Plate, connector panel
3-625-607	Bracket, power voltage select connector
3-625-608	Sheet, insulator
3-625-609	Bracket, power transformer
3-625-610	Nameplate, CE
3-625-611	Bracket, RS board
3-625-619	Bracket, RS board
3-626-204	Plate, leaf switch
3-637-044	Plate, CTL head
3-637-067	Terminal, C. P
3-637-086	Cap, shield
3-637-094	Actuator
3-701-030	Serial Number Label
3-701-057	Emblem, SONY A 5
3-701-192	Foot (B2), rubber
3-701-239	Polyethylene Bag
3-701-250	Polyethylene Bag
3-701-395	Label (B), caution UK
3-701-415	Set Screw, 3 x 3
3-790-595	Instruction manual
3-793-068	Warning Card
3-793-586	Instruction Card
4-302-555	Clamp, harness
4-303-820	Clamp, harness
4-804-158	Clamp, harness
8-871-247	Video Tape V-60E
8-880-007	Reel, RH-7V

11-2. ELECTRICAL PARTS LIST

Ref. No.	Part No.		Description
"V1" BLOCK			
	8-984-048-15		"V1" Printed Circuit Board, with components.
CAPACITORS			
All capacitors in microfarads, ±20% unless otherwise indicated. (pF = μμF) Tolerance of all electrolytic (elect) capacitors −10%, +75%, unless otherwise indicated.			
C301	1-105-821-12	0.001	50 V, mylar
C302	1-105-845-12	0.1	50 V, mylar
C303	1-105-841-12	0.047	50 V, mylar
C304	1-121-398-11	10	25 V, elect
C305	1-121-391-11	1	50 V, elect
C306	1-105-841-12	0.047	50 V, mylar
C307	1-105-833-12	0.01	50 V, mylar
C308	1-105-845-12	0.1	50 V, mylar
C309	1-121-413-11	100	6.3 V, elect
C310	1-121-964-11	47 ±20%	25 V, elect
C311	1-105-841-12	0.047	50 V, mylar
C312	1-107-088-11	130 p ±5%	50 V, silvered mica
C313	1-107-088-11	130 p ±5%	50 V, silvered mica
C314	1-107-075-11	39 p ±5%	50 V, silvered mica
C315	1-121-421-11	220	16 V, elect
C316	1-121-413-11	100	6.3 V, elect
C317	1-107-233-11	430 p ±5%	50 V, silvered mica
C318	1-107-090-11	160 p ±5%	50 V, silvered mica
C319	1-121-404-11	33	25 V, elect
C320	1-121-404-11	33	25 V, elect
C321	1-121-404-11	33	25 V, elect
C322	1-121-416-11	100	25 V, elect
C323	1-107-089-11	150 p ±5%	50 V, silvered mica
C324	1-121-425-11	470	16 V, elect
C325	1-107-072-11	30 p ±5%	50 V, silvered mica
C326	1-121-391-11	1	50 V, elect
C327	1-121-416-11	100	25 V, elect
C328	1-121-398-11	10	25 V, elect
C329	1-121-391-11	1	50 V, elect
C330	1-121-416-11	100	25 V, elect
C332	1-121-413-11	100	6.3 V, elect
C333	1-107-077-11	47 p ±5%	50 V, silvered mica
C335	1-121-409-11	47	16 V, elect
C336	1-121-416-11	100	25 V, elect
C337	1-121-736-11	1000	10 V, elect
C338	1-105-827-12	0.0033	50 V, mylar
C339	1-105-827-12	0.0033	50 V, mylar
C340	1-105-833-12	0.01	50 V, mylar
C341	1-105-833-12	0.01	50 V, mylar
C342	1-105-841-12	0.047	50 V, mylar
C343	1-121-404-11	33	25 V, elect
C344	1-105-833-12	0.01	50 V, mylar
C345	1-105-833-12	0.01	50 V, mylar
C346	1-105-833-12	0.01	50 V, mylar
C347	1-121-391-11	1	50 V, elect
C348	1-121-398-11	10	25 V, elect
C349	1-121-391-11	1	50 V, elect
C350	1-121-391-11	1	50 V, elect
C351	1-121-398-11	10	25 V, elect
C352	1-107-085-11	100 p ±5%	50 V, silvered mica
C353	1-105-833-12	0.01	50 V, mylar
DIODES			
D301		1S1555	
D302		1S1555	
D303		1S1587	
D304		1S1587	
D305		1T22A	
D306		1T22A	
D307		1S1555	
D308		1T22A	
D309		1T22A	
D310		1T22A	
D311		1T22A	
D312		1S1555	
INTEGRATED CIRCUIT			
IC301		CX-034	
INDUCTORS			
L301	1-407-157-11	10 μH	
L302	1-407-160-11	18 μH	
L303	1-407-163-11	33 μH	
L304	1-407-160-11	18 μH	
L305	1-407-189-11	8.2 μH	
L306	1-407-160-11	18 μH	
L307	1-407-169-11	100 μH	
L308	1-407-163-11	33 μH	
MICRO MODULE			
M301		CV-001	
TRANSISTORS			
Q301		2SC403C-5	
Q302		2SC403C-5	
Q303		2SC403C-5	
Q304		2SC403C-5	
Q305		2SA564A	
Q306		2SC403C-5	
Q307		2SC403C-5	
Q308		2SC403C-5	
Q309		2SC403C-5	
Q310		2SC403C-5	

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description
Q311	2SC403C-5	
Q312	2SC403C-5	
Q313	2SC403C-5	
Q314	2SC403C-5	
Q315	2SC403C-5	
Q316	2SA564A	
Q317	2SC403C-5	
Q318	2SC403C-5	
Q319	2SC403C-5	

RESISTORS

Carbon resistors in ohms, 1/4 W, ±5% are omitted.

R305	1-221-492-11	100	adjustable
R306	1-244-876-11	1300, 1/2 W	
R307	1-244-876-11	1300, 1/2 W	
R311	1-244-879-11	1800, 1/2 W	
R315	1-221-494-11	470	adjustable
R319	1-222-805-11	470	adjustable
R336	1-244-868-11	620, 1/2 W	
R345	1-222-701-11	10 k	adjustable
R347	1-244-860-11	300, 1/2 W	
R357	1-244-860-11	300, 1/2 W	
R365	1-244-868-11	620, 1/2 W	
R370	1-244-866-11	510, 1/2 W	
R377	1-222-783-11	47 k	adjustable
R390	1-222-783-11	47 k	adjustable
R394	1-222-701-11	10 k	adjustable

TRANSFORMER

T301	1-425-544	Transformer, TD

"V3" BLOCK

8-984-048-25	"V3" Printed Circuit Board, with components.

CAPACITORS

All capacitors in microfarads, ±10% unless otherwise indicated (pF = μμF)
Tolerance of all electrolytic (elect) capacitors as follows.
less than 4.7 μF = −10%, +150%
4.7 μF and over = −10%, +100%

C201	1-107-008-11	150 p	±10%	50 V, silvered mica
C202	1-121-421-11	220		16 V, elect
C203	1-121-415-11	100		16 V, elect
C204	1-121-409-11	47		16 V, elect
C205	1-121-416-11	100		25 V, elect
C206	1-105-661-12	0.001		50 V, mylar
C207	1-121-422-11	220		25 V, elect
C209	1-131-217-11	2.2	±20%	35 V, tantalum
C210	1-105-661-12	0.001		50 V, mylar
C211	1-121-398-11	10		25 V, elect
C212	1-107-165-11	56 p	±5%	50 V, silvered mica
C213	1-121-409-11	47		16 V, elect
C214	1-121-410-11	47		25 V, elect
C215	1-121-392-11	3.3		25 V, elect
C216	1-121-410-11	47		25 V, elect
C217	1-129-663-21	560 p	±10%	50 V, neo-polyethylene
C218	1-105-681-12	0.047		50 V, mylar
C219	1-105-681-12	0.047		50 V, mylar
C221	1-107-044-11	3.3 p	±0.5p	50 V, silvered mica
C222	1-107-165-11	56 p	±5%	50 V, silvered mica
C223	1-107-163-11	47 p	±5%	50 V, silvered mica
C224	1-105-685-12	0.1		50 V, mylar
C226	1-105-673-12	0.01		50 V, mylar
C227	1-105-673-12	0.01		50 V, mylar
C228	1-105-673-12	0.01		50 V, mylar
C230	1-131-215-11	1	±20%	35 V, tantalum
C231	1-105-685-12	0.1		50 V, mylar
C232	1-105-673-12	0.01		50 V, mylar
C234	1-131-215-11	1	±20%	35 V, tantalum
C235	1-105-685-12	0.1		50 V, mylar
C236	1-131-219-11	4.7	±20%	35 V, tantalum
C237	1-141-070-11	20 p, trimmer		
C238	1-105-673-12	0.01		50 V, mylar
C239	1-105-681-12	0.047		50 V, mylar
C240	1-141-070-11	20 p, trimmer		
C241	1-105-673-12	0.01		50 V, mylar
C242	1-105-681-12	0.047		50 V, mylar
C243	1-105-673-12	0.01		50 V, mylar
C244	1-105-685-12	0.1		50 V, mylar
C245	1-105-673-12	0.01		50 V, mylar
C246	1-105-685-12	0.1		50 V, mylar
C247	1-105-685-12	0.1		50 V, mylar
C248	1-121-398-11	10		25 V, elect
C249	1-107-189-11	30 p	±10%	50 V, silvered mica
C250	1-105-674-12	0.012		50 V, mylar
C251	1-141-070-11	20 p, trimmer		
C252	1-121-392-11	3.3		25 V, elect
C253	1-105-833-12	0.01	±20%	50 V, mylar

DIODES

D201	1S1555
D202	1S1555
D203	1S1555
D204	1S1555
D205	1S1555
D206	1S1925
D207	1S1925
D209	10D-2

INDUCTORS

L201	27 μH
L202	27 μH

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description
L203		8.2 mH
L204		8.2 mH
L205		47 μH, variable
L206		0.47 mH

TRANSISTORS

Q201		2SK23A-512
Q202		2SC403C-5
Q203		2SC403C-5
Q204		2SC403C-5
Q205		2SC403C-5
Q207		2SA564A
Q208		2SC403C-5
Q209		2SC403C-5
Q210		2SC403C-5
Q211		2SC403C-5
Q212		2SC403C-5
Q213		2SC1124-12
Q214		2SC403C-5
Q215		2SC403C-5
Q216		2SC1124-12
Q217		2SC403C-5
Q218		2SC634A-7
Q219		2SA564A
Q220		2SK43-3
Q221		2SC634A-72
Q222		2SC403C-5
Q223		2SK43-3
Q224		2SC634A-72
Q225		2SC403C-5
Q226		2SC403C-5
Q227		2SC403C-5
Q228		2SC403C-5

RESISTORS

Carbon resistors in ohms, 1/4 W, ±5% are omitted.

R214	1-244-861-11	330, 1/2 W	
R221	1-222-804-11	1 k	adjustable
R225	1-244-861-11	330, 1/2 W	
R228	1-221-997-11	2200	adjustable
R237	1-221-997-11	2200	adjustable
R238	1-221-978-11	4700	adjustable
R242	1-206-648-11	220, 2 W	
R243	1-222-805-11	470	adjustable
R248	1-222-805-11	470	adjustable
R260	1-221-986-11	330	adjustable
R264	1-221-997-11	2200	adjustable
R268	1-244-851-11	120, 1/2 W	
R269	1-221-986-11	330	adjustable
R273	1-221-997-11	2200	adjustable
R279	1-211-427-11	100, 1/8 W	

Ref. No.	Part No.		Description
R283	1-222-701-11	10 k	adjustable
R285	1-222-701-11	10 k	adjustable
R293	1-221-978-11	4700	adjustable
R296	1-244-865-11	470, 1/2 W	
R298	1-244-851-11	120, 1/2 W	

SWITCH

S201	1-514-813-22	Slide Switch

TRANSFORMERS

T201	1-425-383-11	Transformer, modulator
T202	1-427-295-11	Transformer, REC output
T203	1-427-295-11	Transformer, REC output
T204	1-425-782-11	Transformer, input
T205	1-425-782-11	Transformer, input

"RS" BLOCK

8-984-053-60 "RS" Printed Circuit Board, with components.

CAPACITORS

C1001	1-121-738-11	10	50 V, elect
C1002	1-121-450-11	2.2	50 V, elect
C1003	1-105-833-12	0.01	50 V, mylar
C1004	1-105-833-12	0.01	50 V, mylar

TRANSISTORS

Q1001	2SC403C-5
Q1002	2SC403C-5
Q1003	2SC1124-12
Q1004	2SC403C-5
Q1005	2SC403C-5

"SV4" BLOCK

8-984-053-20 "SV4" Printed Circuit Board, with components.

CAPACITORS

All capacitors in microfarads, ±20% unless otherwise indicated. (pF = μμF)
Tolerance of all electrolytic (elect) capacitors as follows.
less than 4.7 μF = −10%, +75%
10 μF and over = −10%, +75%

C401	1-121-391-11	1	50 V, elect
C403	1-121-403-11	33	16 V, elect
C404	1-105-833-12	0.01	50 V, mylar
C405	1-105-843-12	0.068	50 V, mylar
C406	1-105-825-12	0.0022	50 V, mylar

Ref. No.	Part No.			Description
C407	1-121-409-11	47		16 V, elect
C408	1-105-821-12	0.001		50 V, mylar
C409	1-121-413-11	100		6.3 V, elect
C412	1-121-395-11	4.7		25 V, elect
C413	1-121-410-11	47		25 V, elect
C414	1-121-391-11	1		50 V, elect
C415	1-121-404-11	33		25 V, elect
C416	1-105-827-12	0.0033		50 V, mylar
C417	1-127-093-11	0.47		25 V, aluminium-elect
C418	1-105-827-12	0.0033		50 V, mylar
C419	1-127-092-11	0.33		25 V, aluminium-elect
C420	1-105-827-12	0.0033		50 V, mylar
C421	1-121-391-11	1		50 V, elect
C422	1-121-416-11	100		25 V, elect
C423	1-121-395-11	4.7		25 V, elect
C424	1-105-849-12	0.22		50 V, mylar
C425	1-105-833-12	0.01		50 V, mylar
C426	1-105-833-12	0.01		50 V, mylar
C427	1-121-398-11	10		25 V, elect
C428	1-105-845-12	0.1		50 V, mylar
C429	1-105-845-12	0.1		50 V, mylar
C430	1-105-839-12	0.033	±20%	50 V, mylar
C444	1-105-821-12	0.001		50 V, mylar
C445	1-121-152-11	22		50 V, elect
C446	1-121-404-11	33		25 V, elect
C447	1-101-455-11	1000 p		50 V, ceramic
C448	1-101-455-11	1000 p		50 V, ceramic
C449	1-107-085-11	100 p	±5%	50 V, silvered mica
C450	1-107-085-11	100 p	±5%	50 V, silvered mica
C451	1-105-827-12	0.0033		50 V, mylar
C453	1-121-391-11	1		50 V, elect
C454	1-105-845-12	0.1		50 V, mylar
C455	1-105-847-12	0.15		50 V, mylar
C456	1-131-214-11	0.68		35 V, tantalum
C460	1-121-391-11	1		50 V, elect
C461	1-105-843-12	0.068		50 V, mylar
C462	1-105-833-12	0.01		50 V, mylar
C851	1-105-821-12	0.001		50 V, mylar
C852	1-105-821-12	0.001		50 V, mylar
C853	1-107-085-11	100 p	±5%	50 V, silvered mica
C854	1-107-085-11	100 p	±5%	50 V, silvered mica
C855	1-105-673-12	0.01		50 V, mylar

DIODES

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description
D401		1S1555
D402		1S1555
D403		1S1555
D404		1S1555
D405		1S1555
D406		1S1555
D408		1S1555
D409		1S1555
D410		RD-4A
D411		1S1555
D412		1S1555
D415		1S1555
D416		1S1555
D420		1S1555
D421		1S1555
D423		1S1555
D424		1S1555
D425		1S1555
D426		1S1555
D851		1S1555
D852		1S1555
D853		1S1555

INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

IC401		M-5946P

INDUCTOR

L401	1-407-090-12	Dummy Coil

MICRO MODULES

M401	CV-001
M402	CV-001
M403	CV-001
M404	CV-001
M405	CF-011B
M410	CV-001
M851	CF-011B

TRANSISTORS

Q401	2SC634A-7
Q402	2SA564A
Q403	2SC634A-7
Q404	2SA564A
Q405	2SC634A-7
Q406	2SK23A-54
Q407	2SC634A-7
Q408	2SC634A-7
Q415	2SC634A-7

RESISTORS

Carbon resistors in ohms, 1/4 W, ±5% are omitted.

R402	1-244-881-11	2200, 1/2 W	
R411	1-224-219-11	100 k	adjustable
R428	1-224-219-11	100 k	adjustable
R437	1-224-219-11	100 k	adjustable
R439	1-244-860-11	300, 1/2 W	

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description	
R452	1-224-221-11	470 k	adjustable
R456	1-224-217-11	22 k	adjustable
R460	1-244-881-11	2200, 1/2 W	
R490	1-244-881-11	2200, 1/2 W	
R495	1-224-218-11	47 k	adjustable

SWITCH

SW404	1-514-813-22	Slide Switch

"SV2" BLOCK

8-984-053-10 "SV2" Printed Circuit Board, with components.

CAPACITORS

All capacitors in microfarads, ±10% unless otherwise indicated. (pF = μμF)
Tolerance of all electrolytic (elect) capacitors as follows.
less than 4.7 μF = −10%, +150%
4.7 μF and over = −10%, +100%

C101	1-105-689-12	0.22	50 V, mylar
C102	1-121-398-11	10	25 V, elect
C103	1-105-505-12	0.0022	50 V, mylar S/N 10101～10300
C103	1-105-661-12	0.001 ±20%	50 V, mylar S/N 10301 and higher
C104	1-105-507-12	0.0033	50 V, mylar S/N 10101～10300
C105	1-105-509-12	0.0047	50 V, mylar S/N 10101～10300
C105	1-105-671-12	0.0068 ±20%	50 V, mylar S/N 10301 and higher
C106	1-121-391-11	1	50 V, elect
C107	1-121-391-11	1	50 V, elect
C108	1-121-391-11	1	50 V, elect
C109	1-121-404-11	33	25 V, elect
C110	1-121-391-11	1	50 V, elect
C111	1-121-391-11	1	50 V, elect
C112	1-121-391-11	1	50 V, elect
C113	1-121-398-11	10	25 V, elect
C114	1-105-673-12	0.01	50 V, mylar
C115	1-127-093-11	0.47	25 V, aluminium-elect
C116	1-105-673-12	0.01	50 V, mylar
C117	1-127-093-11	0.47	25 V, aluminium-elect
C118	1-121-479-11	22	16 V, elect
C119	1-121-409-11	47	16 V, elect
C120	1-105-689-12	0.22	50 V, mylar
C121	1-105-665-12	0.0022	50 V, mylar
C122	1-121-398-11	10	25 V, elect
C123	1-105-673-12	0.01	50 V, mylar
C124	1-127-091-11	0.22	25 V, aluminium-elect
C125	1-105-685-12	0.1	50 V, mylar
C126	1-121-391-11	1	50 V, elect
C127	1-121-391-11	1	50 V, elect
C128	1-105-847-12	0.15 ±20%	50 V, mylar
C129	1-105-833-12	0.01 ±20%	50 V, mylar
C130	1-121-479-11	22 μ	16 V, elect
C131	1-105-673-12	0.01 ±10%	50 V, mylar
C132	1-105-665-12	0.0022 ±10%	50 V, mylar

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description

DIODES

D101		10D-2
D102		10D-2
D103		1T22T
D104		1T22T
D105		1S1555
D106		1S1555
D107		1S1555

INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

IC101		CX-506

TRANSISTORS

Q101	2SA564A
Q102	2SC634A-7
Q103	2SC634A-72
Q104	2SA564A
Q105	2SC634A-7
Q106	2SA564A
Q107	2SC634A-7
Q108	2SK23A-55
Q109	2SD291-56
Q110	2SC634A-7
Q111	2SA678-6

RESISTORS

Carbon resistors in ohms, 1/4 W, ±5% are omitted.

R125	1-224-217-11	22 k	adjustable
R128	1-244-877-11	1500, 1/2 W	
R129	1-224-217-11	22 k	adjustable
R139	1-224-221-11	470 k	adjustable
R141	1-224-217-11	22 k	adjustable

"A2" BLOCK

8-984-048-95 "A2" Printed Circuit Board, with components.

CAPACITORS

All capacitors in microfarads, ±10% unless otherwise indicated. (pF = μμF)
Tolerance of all electrolytic (elect) capacitors as follows.
less than 4.7 μF = −10%, +150%
4.7 μF and over = −10%, +100%

C501	1-129-664-11	680 p	50 V, neo-polyethylene
C502	1-121-398-11	10	25 V, elect
C503	1-121-398-11	10	25 V, elect
C504	1-105-501-12	0.001 ±5%	50 V, mylar
C505	1-121-402-11	33	10 V, elect
C506	1-107-123-11	47 p	50 V, silvered mica
C507	1-121-398-11	10	25 V, elect
C508	1-121-416-11	100	25 V, elect
C509	1-121-398-11	10	25 V, elect
C510	1-107-131-11	100 p	50 V, silvered mica

Ref. No.	Part No.			Description
C511	1-105-673-12	0.01		50 V, mylar
C512	1-121-395-11	4.7		25 V, elect
C513	1-121-395-11	4.7		25 V, elect
C514	1-121-414-11	100		10 V, elect
C515	1-121-398-11	10		25 V, elect
C516	1-105-501-12	0.001	±5%	50 V, mylar
C517	1-105-670-12	0.0056	±5%	50 V, mylar
C518	1-107-123-11	47 p		50 V, silvered mica
C519	1-121-402-11	33		10 V, elect
C520	1-121-413-11	100		6.3 V, elect
C521	1-121-398-11	10		25 V, elect
C522	1-105-667-12	0.0033		50 V, mylar
C523	1-107-131-11	100 pF		50 V, silvered mica
C524	1-121-395-11	4.7		25 V, elect
C525	1-121-395-11	4.7		25 V, elect
C526	1-121-402-11	33		10 V, elect
C527	1-121-410-11	47		25 V, elect
C528	1-121-411-11	47		50 V, elect
C529	1-105-683-12	0.068		50 V, mylar
C531	1-121-410-11	47		25 V, elect
C532	1-121-398-11	10		25 V, elect
C533	1-127-093-11	0.47	±20%	25 V, aluminium-elect
C534	1-129-665-11	820 p		50 V, neo-polyethylene
C535	1-129-660-11	330 p		50 V, neo-polyethylene
C536	1-141-034-21	20～120 p		100 V, trimmer
C537	1-107-163-11	47 p	±5%	500 V, silvered mica
C538	1-107-037-11	82 p	±5%	500 V, silvered mica
C539	1-107-037-11	82 p	±5%	500 V, silvered mica
C540	1-105-679-12	0.033		50 V, mylar
C541	1-121-395-11	4.7		25 V, elect
C542	1-129-710-11	4700 p		630 V, film
C543	1-105-679-12	0.033		50 V, mylar
C544	1-105-667-12	0.0033		50 V, mylar
C545	1-121-404-11	33		25 V, elect
C546	1-121-398-11	10		25 V, elect
C547	1-105-686-12	0.12		50 V, silvered mica
C548	1-121-391-11	1		50 V, elect

DIODES

D501		1T22M
D502		1T22M
D503		1T22M
D504		1T22M
D505		1T22M

INDUCTORS

L501	1-407-198-21	2.2 mH
L502	1-407-240-11	22 mH, variable
L503	1-407-198-21	2.2 mH
L504	1-407-198-21	2.2 mH

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description

TRANSISTORS

Q501		2SC632A-7
Q502		2SC632A-7
Q503		2SC634A-72
Q504		2SC634A-72
Q505		2SC634A-72
Q506		2SC634A-7
Q507		2SC634A-7
Q508		2SC634A-7
Q509		2SC634A-7
Q510		2SC634A-7
Q511		2SC926A-5
Q512		2SC634A-72
Q513		2SC1124-12

RESISTORS

Carbon resistors in ohms, 1/4 W, ±5% are omitted.

R513	1-222-701-11	10 k	adjustable
R518	1-221-979-11	22 k	adjustable
R538	1-222-701-11	10 k	adjustable
R539	1-222-701-11	10 k	adjustable
R540	1-244-860-11	300, 1/2 W	
R560	1-244-875-11	1200, 1/2 W	
R561	1-244-875-11	1200, 1/2 W	

SWITCH

S201	1-514-813-22	Slide Swtich

TRANSFORMER

T501	1-405-574-11	Transformers Oscillator

"SV5" BLOCK

8-984-053-30	"SV5" Printed Circuit Board, with components.

CAPACITORS

All capacitors in microfarads, ±20% unless otherwise indicated. (pF = μμF)
Tolerance of all electrolytic (elect) capacitors as follows.
less than 4.7 μF = −10%, +75%
10 μF and over = −10%, +50%

C701	1-105-837-12	0.022	50 V, mylar
C702	1-105-845-12	0.1	50 V, mylar
C703	1-121-398-11	10	25 V, elect
C704	1-105-833-12	0.01	50 V, mylar
C705	1-108-740-11	0.033	100 V, polycarbonate

Ref. No.	Part No.		Description
C706	1-121-398-11	10	25 V, elect
C707	1-121-398-11	10	25 V, elect
C708	1-121-404-11	33	25 V, elect
C709	1-127-094-11	1	25 V, aluminium-elect
C710	1-121-391-11	1	50 V, elect
C711	1-105-845-12	0.1	50 V, mylar
C712	1-105-845-12	0.1	50 V, mylar
C714	1-101-006-11	0.047	50 V, ceramic
C716	1-105-687-12	0.15	±10% 50 V, mylar
C717	1-101-455-11	0.001	50 V, mylar

DIODE

D701		RD-13A

INTEGRATED CIRCUIT

IC701		CX-032B

INDUCTOR

L701	1-427-265-13	Line Filter

TRANSISTORS

Q701	2SC634A-7
Q702	2SC634A-7
Q703	2SC634A-7
Q704	2SD292-38
Q705	2SC634A-7
Q706	2SC634A-7

RESISTORS

Carbon resistors in ohms, 1/4 W, ±5% are omitted.

R707	1-224-217-11	22 k	adjustable
R708	1-242-426-11	91 k	metalized-film
R710	1-224-869-11	680, 1/2 W	
R717	1-224-218-11	47 k	adjustable

"SY3" BLOCK

8-984-042-80	"SY3" Printed Circuit Board, with components.

CAPACITORS

All capacitors in microfarads, ±20% unless otherwise indicated. (pF = μμF)
Tolerance of all electrolytic (elect) capacitors as follows.
less than 4.7 μF = −10%, +150%
4.7 μF and over = −10%, +100%

C901	1-105-849-12	0.22	50 V, mylar
C903	1-121-404-11	33	25 V, elect
C904	1-105-849-12	0.22	50 V, mylar
C905	1-121-469-11	10	10 V, elect
C906	1-121-403-11	33	16 V, elect
C907	1-121-414-11	100	10 V, elect

Ref. No.	Part No.		Description

DIODE

D901		1S1555

TRANSISTORS

Q901	2SC403C-5
Q902	2SC403C-5
Q903	2SA564

"R5" BLOCK

8-984-053-50	"R5" Printed Circuit Board, with components.

CAPACITORS

All capacitors in microfarads, ±20% unless otherwise indicated. (pF = μμF)
Tolerance of all electrolytic (elect) capacitors as follows.
less than 4.7 μF = −10%, +150%
4.7 μF and over = −10%, +100%

C602	1-105-837-12	0.022	50 V, mylar
C603	1-121-261-11	220	35 V, elect
C604	1-121-411-11	47	50 V, mylar
C605	1-105-821-12	0.001	50 V, mylar
C606	1-121-398-11	10	25 V, elect
C607	1-121-409-11	47	16 V, elect
C608	1-105-837-12	0.022	50 V, mylar
C609	1-121-474-11	10	50 V, mylar
C610	1-121-411-11	10	25 V, elect
C611	1-121-733-11	470	25 V, elect
C612	1-108-729-11	0.1	noninductive mylar
C613	1-108-729-11	0.1	noninductive mylar

DIODES

D601	U05E
D602	U05E
D603	RD13A
D604	RD4A
D605	MZ-09
D606	CDR-2
D607	CD-2

TRANSISTORS

Q602	2SC1124-12
Q603	2SC403C-5
Q604	2SC1124-12
Q605	2SC403C-5
Q606	2SC1124-12
Q607	2SC403C-5

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description

RESISTORS

Carbon resistors in ohms, 1/4 W, ±5% are omitted.

R604	1-244-215-11	4700	adjustable
R606	1-244-860-11	300, 1/2 W	
R610	1-224-215-11	4700	adjustable
R616	1-224-215-11	4700	adjustable

FRAME

	1-539-900-12	"IS" Printed Circuit Board, less components.
	1-582-383-11	"AM1" Printed Circuit Board, less components.
	1-582-384-11	"AM2" Printed Circuit Board, less components.

CAPACITORS

C001	1-113-069-11	2.5 μF +1.2 μF	250 V, metalized-paper
C002	1-121-074-21	1000 μF	50 V, elect
C003	1-105-845-12	0.1	±10% 50 V, mylar
C004	1-108-745-22	0.22	300 V, metalized-paper

CONNECTORS

CN001	1-507-251-13	Mini Jack
CN002	1-507-251-13	Mini Jack
CN003	1-507-251-13	Mini Jack
CN004	1-507-251-13	Mini Jack
CN005	1-526-527-11	6-pin Receptacle, CAMERA
CN006	1-509-095-11	8-pin Receptacle, TV
CN007	1-509-355-11	Receptacle, AC input
CN012	1-509-502-21	UHF Connector
CN013	1-509-502-21	UHF Connector
CN014	1-526-063-11	6-pin Connectors, RF
	1-509-482-11	Power Voltage Select Socket

FUSES

F001	1-532-259-11	1.6 AT
F002	1-532-259-11	1.6 AT
F003	1-532-259-11	1.6 AT
F004	1-532-066-11	400 mAT
F005	1-532-066-11	400 mAT
F006	1-532-078-11	1 AT
F007	1-532-215-11	800 mAT

HEAD

H001	8-821-221-08	PP30-2102F	HEAD Audio/CTL

Ref. No.	Part No.	Description

MOTORS

M001	8-831-634-17	Drum Motor, HC-634 B
M002	8-834-721-01	Capstan Motor, D721-F (S/N up to 10500)
M002	8-834-742-01	Capstan Motor, D742-F (S/N 10501 and higher)

METERS

ME001	1-524-072-11	Meter, traking
ME002	1-524-073-11	Meter, video
ME003	1-524-076-11	Meter, audio

LAMPS

PL001	1-518-052-21
PL002	1-518-052-21
PL003	1-518-082-22
PL004	1-518-082-22
PL005	1-518-082-22

TRANSISTOR

Q001		2SD316

RESISTORS

Carbon resistors in ohms, 1/4 W, ±5% are omitted.

R007	1-222-401-12	100 k	variable, tracking
R008	1-222-402-11	300	variable, tracking
R009	1-222-403-11	10 k	variable, audio
R010	1-224-135-11		variable, slow

SWITCHES

SW001	1-516-284-21	Toggle Switch
SW002	1-514-781-11	Toggle Switch
SW003	1-514-642-11	Slide Switch
SW004	1-514-642-11	Slide Switch
SW005	1-514-335-11	Slide Switch
SW008	1-514-057-10	Micro Switch
SW010	1-514-873-11	Micro Switch

TRANSFORMER

T001	1-442-118-11	Power, transformer

MISCELLANEOUS

1-517-021-11	Socket, lamp
1-534-045-11	AMP-IN Wire Terminal
1-506-161-11	8-pin Plug
1-533-109-11	Fuse Holder
1-534-698	Power Cord (CE)
1-534-819	Power Cord (UK)

SONY CORPORATION

9-966-140-01

7C0905-3